









# TWENTY TIMES HER WEIGHT IN GOLD

## SHOVED INTO THE SCALES BY HER HUSBAND

### WAS THE PRICE PAID FOR THIS WOMAN

She Offered Herself for Her Weight in Gold.

DISAPPOINTED WITH THE SUM

HER HUSBAND RAISED THE AMOUNT TO SHAME HER.

Florence de la Beyargue, Marquessa and Widow of William Darmeriere, Is Soon to Wed Another Miner Who Is Able to Give Her Much Gold.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.  
PARIS, July 13.—Florence de la Beyargue Darmeriere, daughter of the Marquis de la Beyargue, who blew his head off at Monte Carlo three years back, is going to be married again—this time to an Australian.

She is the girl who sold herself to her first husband for twenty times her weight in gold. Here is a story for you:

The man, by the way, who proved the sincerity of his love with so much precious metal was not an American, as everybody stated at the time of the famous bargain. William Darmeriere was a Frenchman who had in his youth migrated to our new West and out of a long turmoil of fancy playing, silver mining, shooting, sheep and check raising, had finally scraped together a few millions of dollars.

Aside from that crazy ceremony when he piled enough gold coin on the scales to raise his bride 20 successive times from the ground, old Darmeriere's existence here after his return from America was the quietest imaginable. Without private or public protest he allowed his wife and her relatives to ruin him in the ways they most deemed fit. He himself had accepted the honorary presidency of the Navies' Union, and he spent his time on that in the quietest manner possible. Finally his career came to an end some five years ago, just about the time when the girl who had been so content was endangered by the steady squandering that had been going on at the hands of his aristocratic parasites.

And now comes this Australian—another scoundrel, hot-headed pioneer brought by his mate from God knows what continent to offer to the same old flesh the fortune his hands have dug.

It is a safe wager that the future of the pair will be of kaleidoscopic interest to themselves and the onlookers. But this tale is concerned with the past only.

The Advent of Florence de la Beyargue.

Florence de la Beyargue is still remembered in the Latin Quarter of Paris as the most popular girl student that ever made things lively in those parts. She was beautiful and unabashed, with a certain tall, almost entirely physical, haughtiness that made her fellow students of both sexes regard her buoyant impulses of camaraderie as favors for which all were ardently grateful.

Of course, the fact that she belonged to one of the proudest titled families of France impressed the bands of youthful proletarians considerably, but she had also the dash, the magnetism, the inherent qualities that conquer allegiance. Her way was phenomenal. Even the professors were helpless before her good-natured impudence.

She followed the courses of the faculty of medicine and surgery, and it was there she had been given to women that there is no more brilliant doctorate thesis. However, as she never intended to practice, the absurd ruling out did not matter much in her case.

Dr. Pean, "the butcher of genius," once pronounced her permanent expulsion from his lectures for having popped open a bottle of champagne in the corridor. He was on the pretext that the weather was hot, the lesson long, and she—poor girl!—in need of frequent refreshment. She was expelled, when Pean retired for next day he saw Florence in the corridor, and she, with her sleeves turned up, diligently at work with scalpel and tweezers like her comrades.

"Mlle. de Beyargue," said the professor, sternly, "you have no longer any right to be here. I pray you to withdraw."

But the girl had bounded to him, passed a fine bare arm around his neck and kissed him before he could finish.

"O, come, doctor, you wouldn't do a thing like that—interrupt my studies! Run!

AWFUL RESULTS OF EPILEPSY OR FITS

A Remarkable Discovery Has Been Made Whereby Those Afflicted

With Epilepsy or Fits Can Be Permanently Cured.

FREE, A FULL 16-OUNCE BOTTLE.

Many disastrous and fatal accidents have been directly caused through Epilepsy or Fits. Not long ago a prominent actress married an entire performance by having an epileptic fit, and recently New York paper published an account of a young lady being seized with a fit and falling from the third floor of a building, resulting in a fatal injury. It was left to a citizen of Valia, I. U. in the spring of '90 John Chouteau, while on a pony near Valia, I. U., suddenly uttered a heart-rending yell and fell from his pony, his feet

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FLORENCE DARMERIERE, As She Appeared in the Gil Bias Beauty Contest.

my life—just for a little popping noise that really disturbed no one!

"It was not because of the noise," stammered the old surgeon, "but"

"I know; you were afraid I wouldn't invite you. But, I would have if you had given me time."

Old Pean's face was ablaze. Flabbergasted and speechless, he was trying to disengage himself. But the white arm clung, and the lovely face looked up so appealingly that he smiled. He smiled and was lost.

The whole class applauded, and the strange girl, running to her locker, produced several more of the labored bottles, crying:

"Now, Cher Maître, just to show that I am not forgotten, let us open these. And do you!"

How She Conquered the Great Savant.

At this the terrible Pean threw up his arms in dismay and made his escape, helpless before the mischievous grace of the girl, yet unwilling to countenance this unclassical celebration.

The anecdote seems pale beside others which might be told of Florence. Once, for instance, she visited a barber and had her splendid black hair trimmed short like a man's. Then, clad in the cavalry uniform of the Marquis de la Beyargue, her brother, and escorted by him, she rampaged through the streets and sang songs and chucked the girls under the chin with much more spontaneous rolick than the lieutenant could have dreamed of.

"My, but I like that! Pierre, I wish you were the girl and I the boy of the family!"

There came an end to that happy-go-lucky period. Florence was charged by her father, yet under his father's example, had borrowed from all his friends so lavishly that his credit was no longer good even for a new uniform.

At this juncture Mme. Adam—she of the famous literary salons—charged her of extravagance and tried to engineer a proper match. A worldly campaign of a year resulted in a divorce, and the matchmaker was disgraced.

Mortgage was in the estate to the hilt, and the father and brother kept telling her that only her marriage with the lieutenant would retrieve the family honor.

How much asked Florence, "How much would you give me for my freedom?"

"I am cheated! I thought it would go into millions."

"Yes; you know nothing about the weight of gold even as you are making a mistake, and you shall have no regret. If sell yourself you must, let it be at your own price. I have sent the beam struck the limit."

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ity, but no doubt it did hurt him. Why should he be humiliated thus—before all these people, strangers to him, outsiders, fools!

To him then the banquet was but a reprieve. Yet when the bride, slightly flushed with all her magnetic boldness of old and caustically announced the sensation of the evening the bridegroom remained impassive.

Her Real Worth by Weight in Gold.

The guests had the good sense to affect to treat the whole thing as the caprice of a maid in sportive humor. Jostling they passed into the ancient hall of the guard-vaulted, beflagged and sombre.

Twenty ranged lackeys in the Beyargue livery held torches to the scene. A huge pair of scales with a 12-foot beam, which the lieutenant, upon his sister's demand, had had built for the occasion, swung from the ceiling.

Laughing nervously, the daughter of aristocrats stepped into the brass plate on one side, held on to the chains and cried to the pibelian:

Now, then, let us see your pile of money!

Two servants began to empty small sacks. The noise of more than a hundred chattering tongues ceased, for money was falling.

Not a sound but the clear rattle of the louis thrumming in the balance.

With folded arms Darmeriere stood by silent, formidable. The rest of them were spellbound.

The balance lifted gradually.

"Add more," cried the boy! "What are you waiting for?" said Darmeriere, impatiently. And his wife lifted—bang!—tilt the beam struck the limit.

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Greater Reductions Made on All Summer Goods.

IT'S BETTER TO SELL THAN TO INVENTORY.

Third Week's Clearance of

## Trimmed Hats

### And Best of Them All.

The edict has gone forth that all Trimmed Millinery must go this week—there's no question of its going when it's most given away—the prices quoted barely pays for the workmanship on the hats.

Table No. 1—One big lot of Trimmed Hats that were 75c and 1.50, going out for.....25c

Table No. 2—One big lot of Walking Hats, Shirt Waist Hats, were \$1.50, \$3.50 and \$4.75, going out at.....25c and 35c

Table No. 3—One big lot of Trimmed Hats—all slightly soiled, were \$2.00, \$2.75 and \$3.50, going out at.....75c

Table No. 4—One big lot of Trimmed Hats, all nicely trimmed, were \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.75, going out at.....1.25

Table No. 5—One lot of Trimmed Hats, splendidly trimmed, were \$6.00, \$6.75 and \$7.50, going out at.....2.00

One lot of Trimmed Hats, handsomely trimmed with newest materials, very well, some pattern hats in this lot, worth \$9.50 and \$12.50—Clearing Sale Price.....4.95

Another great shipment of those beautiful and cool PALMETTO HATS, only.....1.00

Second Floor.

## Ribbons.

A great clean-up of all our Fine All-Silk Fancy Ribbons—2,674 yards of All-Silk High-Class Fancy Ribbons, in all bright colors and all styles of designs—5 to 6 inches wide—were 25c and 35c—Clearing Sale Price, yard.....15c

## Fans.

1,500 Fine Japanese Folding Fans, in all colors, with five sticks—lots of black, also white and black and white—a sample lot—regularly 25c—Monday Clearing Sale.....15c

## White Goods

And most desirable lots yet to choose from. Prices even lower than last week.

Plaid Lawns in different patterns, were \$1.50 and \$2.00, clearing sale price.....3c

Checked Linen and Striped Linen, reduced from \$3.50 to \$4.00, clearing sale price.....4c

French Finish Long Cloth, only a small lot left, reduced from 12 1/2c to 7c

Blue and white striped lawn, clearing sale price.....10c

Black and white striped lawn, clearing sale price.....10c

Black and white striped lawn, clearing sale price.....10c

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Black and white striped lawn, clearing sale price.....10c

Black and white striped lawn, clearing sale price.....10c



## SCRAMBLE FOR INDIAN LANDS

AT KIOWA-COMANCHE OPENING  
IS ON AT REGISTRATION PLACES



WOMEN IN LINE FOR REGISTRATION AT FORT SILL.

System Giving the Utmost Satisfaction.

80,000 ALREADY REGISTERED

FORT SILL AND EL RENO ARE BUSY PLACES.

Great Illiteracy Discovered Among Many of Those Who are Registering—Odd Happenings Noted at the Land Office.

FORT SILL, O. T., July 20.—The excitement attendant upon the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche country is now on in full force, and this city, as well as Guthrie and El Reno, is crowded to overflowing. But everything is being well conducted and general satisfaction prevails.

Newspapers which have not had correspondence closer to Fort Sill than Guthrie or El Reno during the present registration have published weird tales of what has taken place here with regard to the land. One newspaper, under a Guthrie date, explained that the military authorities at the post had given exclusive privileges to a few notaries and driven all others off the reservation. It was further alleged that exclusive refreshment privileges had been let, and that ice water cost 5 cents a glass. All of this is entertaining enough, but it lacks every essence of truth.

Never in the history of an opening, or in the preliminary details, has such perfect order been maintained, or the house-keepers given such protection as has been accorded by those who come to register at Fort Sill. Drinking water has been abundant and free from the post hydrants.

The water comes from an inexhaustible spring, which is clear and cold. The military authorities had nothing to do with the authorized notaries. They were recognized by the interior department and given permission to act. The military authorities, at the request of the interior department, put all others off the reservation. To guard against extortion the price notaries received for making out papers was reduced to a ridiculously low figure. One man was given the refreshment privilege, but his appointment came through the war department, and the object was to guarantee enough to eat for the crowd. There has been no extortion and the military authorities have been uniformly courteous and obliging.

Campers who endeavored to pitch their tents on the parade ground and thirty individuals who tried to carry away ice water by the bucketful have been stopped, and shell game men have been sent to the guard house.

The registration is something enormous, being over 40,000 at this place and about as great at El Reno.

The efforts to register the applicants from Texas, Arkansas and the Chickasaw nation has brought to light a new form of illiteracy none of the notaries and none of the government's clerks ever heard of before. The man who can write his name and can't spell it is a legion on this reservation now. His given name and his surname are equally a puzzle to him. Perhaps he has learned to write his name in initials; if so, he insists upon signing them and is willing to swear that he does not know what the full name means. The man whose name is Johnson he spells it at the notary's desk, but when the notary writes it out frequently he makes his mark at the notary's desk. He writes his own name in rude fashion in the government's office. The number of people who cannot sign their own names who are applying to the notaries the last two days, according to the estimates of the notaries, is 25 per cent of the total applicants for registration. The number of illiterates has steadily grown from the first day, when about two-thirds of the total of one-fourth of the applicants at the present time.

In several instances where a father and

### WOMEN IN THE SHADE OF FORT SILL.

From a Photograph.

son applied for registration blanks, the father could sign his name and the son could not. One man who could not sign his name owned 300 head of cattle. He had leased grazing land from the Indians and made a fortune without ever having to put his name in a document of any kind.

There is a prospect of an overflow rush of settlers to Beaver county, Ok., following the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche country. Thousands will fail to acquire a claim in the country being opened and many will console themselves with claims in Beaver county and remote counties in Western Kansas. But they will be disappointed. Three months ago when the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche first became a certainty claim hunters took up all of the available land in Beaver county and the receiver of the land office at Dodge City reported May 30 that not an available claim was to be had in Meade county, in Seward county or in any of the border counties between there and Oklahoma.

The rush into El Reno in the last twenty-four hours has kept the streets roaring with noise, which continues all night. The barkeepers howl their loudest variety shows, gambling devices and booths for notaries public are all illuminated at night. The barkeepers howl their loudest variety shows, gambling devices and booths for notaries public are all illuminated at night. The barkeepers howl their loudest variety shows, gambling devices and booths for notaries public are all illuminated at night.

## SOCIETY AND HOUSE- WIVES

Break Down in Summer---Pe-ru-na Acts as a Tonic to the Deranged Nervous System.



Miss Esther G. Lowe.

MISS ESTHER G. LOWE, a prominent young society lady of Washington, Ga., writes:

"I took Peru-na in early spring, receiving glorious benefits from same. Before taking Peru-na I suffered with catarrh, always felt tired and had a dull headache. A friend of mine told me of Peru-na. I began taking it at once, gaining each day. I now feel as well as I ever did in all my life. I advise all my suffering friends to give Peru-na a fair trial."—Esther G. Lowe.

Letters from society women all over the United States testify to the fact that Peru-na is the tonic for a run down, depleted nervous system.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Elkton, O., writes: "I owe my health and life to Peru-na. I rarely call in a physician, in fact it has been years since I have taken any other medicine than yours. I am afraid of drugs and although I have been sick many times I have taken only your medicine. They are wonderful indeed. We have a very large house and entertain a great deal and I do all my own work, thanks to Peru-na."—Mrs. J. W. Reynolds.

Any woman wishing to be placed on the list of Dr. Hartman's patients for free home treatment and advice should immediately send name and symptoms, duration of disease and treatment already tried. Directions for the first month's treatment will be promptly mailed free of charge. No free medicine will be supplied by the doctor, but all necessary directions will be furnished.

Read what the above ladies have to say of Peru-na as a cure for these cases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A woman in society is obliged to keep late hours. She must attend receptions and balls. She seldom allows herself a quiet evening at home. Her whole time is taken up in keeping engagements or entertaining in her own home.

Her system becomes completely run down as a consequence. She soon finds herself in a condition known as systemic catarrh. This has also been called catarrhal nervousness.

If every society woman could know the value of Peru-na at such a time, if they could realize the invigorating, strengthening effect that Peru-na would have, how much misery could be avoided.

### CORNERED BY RATTLESNAKE

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Stewart Saves Lives of Two Younger Companions by Killing It.

BERKELEY, July 20.—Roy Stewart, 12 years old, undoubtedly saved the lives of little Eddie and Williston Davis, who were cornered by a fighting rattlesnake this afternoon. The children, who are 8 and 10 years old, were playing in the grounds of William Rieger far up on Highland place toward the hills. At a fence corner they heard the whirring rattle of the snake. They backed into the corner and the reptile followed. The snake was close upon the children when Roy Stewart, who was passing, saw the children's danger and, stooping for an instant to gather stones, he ran on and began to pelt it. The snake turned and made for him angrily, but a well-directed shot landed it and then it was easily killed. The boy calmly took out his pocketknife and skinned the snake. He will keep the skin and rattles for souvenirs.

The children are sons of W. W. Davis of the lumber firm of Blythe & Trott of San Francisco, and their mother gives grateful credit to the Stewart boy for his timely readiness and cool resource. In speaking of the affair, she said: "I can hardly realize how near my children were to death. Little Eddie was certainly in a bad way. Eddie says he thought the snake was a June bug and almost picked it up. The children have not often gone out alone."

"I didn't do much," said Roy Stewart, "it's a shame to let a snake die. I've done it lots of times before, but this one was mean and nearly got me."

### NATURE BUILDS RESERVOIR

A Landslide Came Down and a Subterranean River Was Released, Claiming a Thousand Acres.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 20.—The building of a natural irrigation reservoir by a sudden transformation of the face of nature is described by Charles Cole, a visitor in Cheyenne from the Big Horn mountains.

Early in the summer Mr. Cole was prospecting in the Big Horn range, and while passing through a valley familiar to him for years, he noticed that its contour was strangely altered. The mountain side of the valley an immense landslide had stripped the mountains bare of trees and surface soil and rocks to a depth of from 20 to 30 feet. The slide rolled up all this ma-

terial into a natural dam at the foot of the slope and at the same time liberated an abundant supply of subterranean water that now courses down the hill in a new work of nature. When Mr. Cole found the newly-made reservoir was already full and the water pouring over the top of the embankment.

Below the reservoir is about a thousand acres of fertile valley land hitherto useless because of lack of water, but now capable of easy irrigation. Mr. Cole has taken up the land and is putting up buildings and buying cattle for a stock ranch. He will also stop work along the new West branch railroad. So terrified have workmen become that they have deserted the place and are on special duty to kill rattlesnakes along the line of the road. One man is reported to have slain 200 snakes in two days.

### A REALLY GOOD SNAKE STORY

Summer Resorts in Pennsylvania That Are Said to Furnish Venomous Reptiles Galore.

ALTOONA, July 20.—There is a perfect scourge of flat-headed coppers and noisy rattlesnakes at the summer resorts between Frankstown and Williamsburg, this county. At Robinson station, a handcar filled with workmen rode over a copperhead five feet in length. The snake stayed with the handcar which passed over him and laid its head on the handcar. The snake, badly mangled, but only half dead. The prevalence of venomous snakes has almost stopped work along the new West branch railroad. So terrified have workmen become that they have deserted the place and are on special duty to kill rattlesnakes along the line of the road. One man is reported to have slain 200 snakes in two days.

### Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce a Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

## Barry's

ST. LOUIS—  
In Our Book Department.

"The American Girl Who Put an English 'Swell Set' Agog."

This is a book you'll not lay down till finished. Read what the press say about

Frances Hodgson Burnett  
And Her Great Novel,

## "A Fair Barbarian"

This Week's Addition to Our Select List of Copyrighted Novels.

Printed from the original plates of the high-priced edition, bound in art linen covers, illuminated—never before published at less than \$1.25, but now offered for a limited time at only.....

**25c**  
PER COPY.

## TO OUR SUMMER READERS:

- Thousands of the following titles are selling daily:
- 1—"Bonaventure," by George W. Cable.
  - 2—"A Furitan's Wife," by Max Pemberton.
  - 3—"American Wives and English Husbands," by Mrs. Atherton.
  - 4—"The Great K. & A. Train Robbery," by Paul Leicester Ford.
  - 5—"The Rudder-Grangers Abroad," by Frank R. Stockton.
  - 6—"I, Thou and the Other One," by Amelia E. Barr.
  - 7—"Tales of Our Coast," by Crockett, Parker, Russell and others.
  - 8—"Simon Dale," by Anthony Hope.
  - 9—"Tekla," by Robert Barr.
  - 10—"The Herb Moon," by John Oliver Hobbes.
  - 11—"A House in Bloomsbury," by Mrs. Oliphant.
  - 12—"A Fair Barbarian," by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

## This Is the Easy Way to Get the Books as Issued.

City Readers secure the volumes for 25 cents each and this voucher at Barry's.

Out-of-Town Readers mail to Barry's 30 cents each with the voucher and the books ordered will be sent postpaid.

To the right is the voucher for the twelve books now ready.

Bring or send this voucher, with price named, to

**Barry's** Sixth, Olive and Locust Sts.

## THE VANDAL'S WORK

KNOWS HIMSELF AS A "SOUVENIR HUNTER."

## HIS WORK IN PUBLIC PLACES

It Costs Uncle Sam a Small Fortune to Guard His Art Treasures From the Despoiler.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Society at the tourist who visits Washington wants to take away a souvenir. Souvenir stores in the national capital are as plenty as saloons, but your true souvenir hunter wants something that he has culled himself. By preference he will hammer, hew or slice off from some monument or landmark a piece of the national history. He will take away a piece of the national history. He will take away a piece of the national history. He will take away a piece of the national history.

## CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED

By a New Painless Method. No Chloroform or Ether. No Bandages or Dark Room.

Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the St. Louis Oculist, Has Straightened Over 2000 Cross Eyes.



MR. JOHN E. GRIGOR, SAVANNAH, GA.

## A COOL PROPOSITION

And a Sure One.

The Body Does Not Feel Heat Unpleasantly If You Use

## GRAPE-NUTS.

KEEP COOL FROM PROPER HOT WEATHER FOOD.

People can live in a temperature which feels from ten to twenty degrees cooler than their neighbors enjoy, by regulating the breakfast.

The plan is to avoid meat entirely for breakfast; use a goodly allowance of fruit, either cooked or raw. Then follow with a saucer containing about four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, treated with a little rich cream. Add to this about two slices of entire wheat bread, with a meager amount of butter, and serve one cup of Postum Food Coffee.

If one prefers, the Grape-Nuts can be turned into the cup of Food Coffee, giving a delightful combination. By this selection of food the bodily energy is preserved, while the hot, carbonaceous foods have been left out. The result is a very marked difference the temperature of the body, and to this comfortable condition is added the certainty of easy and perfect digestion, for the food is readily worked up by the digestive machinery.

Experience and experiment in food and its application to the human body has brought out these facts. They can be made use of and add materially to the comfort of the user.

## THIS FLOWER KILLS FLIES

It Is Fragrant, Shaped Like a Lilac, and Is in Great Demand Where Found in Ohio.

MARSHFIELD, July 20.—A bunch of beautiful, but strange, flowers was brought to the local station of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Co., by a trainman, the other day. The flowers were placed in water in Yardmaster Hall's office, which was then closed for the night. The next morning Mr. Hall noticed that the room, usually alive with flies, was absolutely free from them. Hundreds lay dead on the table under the bouquet. When the doors and windows were opened outside flies swarmed in, and were immediately attracted to the flowers by their fragrance. In every case it was noticed that with its first taste of the flowers' sweetness the fly fell over dead.

The flowers are fragrant, shaped like a lilac, and are in great demand where found in Ohio. The flower is shaped like a lilac and is almost as fragrant. The scent is by no means similar. It is of a pale yellow color and grows upon a fat stalk. It seems to flourish in a moist, sandy soil and or gravel. In the gravel pit south of the river, where it was found by the railway men, it abounds.

## JAPANESE COMING TO TEXAS

The First Section of a Thousand Families Are Due in September, if Satisfactory.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 20.—The principal promoter of the Texas-Japanese colonization scheme will be due to arrive in Houston on July 28. He will be accompanied by an intelligent "Jap" who will look minutely to the interests of his kinsmen and by a colony manager. Tracts of land are now being bought in Harris, Montgomery, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Jefferson, Wharton and Colorado counties for the colonies. A reporter has interviewed several immigrant agents and real estate men regarding the proposed colony. Most of them seem to view it with favor. Sam H. Dixon, immigrant and passenger agent for the Texas-Japanese Colonization Co., stated that he had given the matter considerable thought and was convinced that it would result in good to South Texas. "They are the best of horiculturalists," he believes, "and I believe will be peaceable, industrious and hardworking people, such as are needed to cultivate this land."

It is learned that the advance Jap will make to ascertain above all else how his people will be treated if they come to Texas. If there is any strong feeling against them, he will advise them not to come this way. The present plan is to secure different tracts for various horticultural pursuits at as early a date as possible and to have the first section of the thousand families on hand early in September. They will come to build houses, and are now in sight in Harris, Montgomery and Colorado counties. The houses will be simple and cheap structures at first, but they may be added to as the fortunes of the occupant will permit.



# MYSTER OF A HAI OF HAIR

Only Clew to the Murderer  
of John Edwards.

A STRUGGLE IN THE DARK  
BODY WAS THROWN INTO THE  
CISTERN NEAR BY.

Wife and Daughter Arrested, Al-  
though the Evidence Against  
Them Amounts to Almost  
Nothing.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
ST. LOUIS, Pa., July 20.—Who mur-  
dered John Edwards, and why?  
A single strand of long light hair, held  
rigidly in the murdered quarryman's  
death-stiffened hand, is so far the only clew  
to the mystery that has sent a wave of  
terror over this entire section of Penn-  
sylvania.

The tragedy of the poor quarryman's  
death is still as incredibly mystifying  
as on the suffocating July morning when  
the dead body was found in the cistern  
outside of his porch.  
Had John Edwards, the day laborer with  
five children and no other possession in the  
world save the meager shanty that sheltered  
him, an enemy who sought his life?  
Did there exist some secret feud whose  
origin may never be known and to which  
John Edwards was doomed to fall the  
silent victim? Or was there perhaps  
some dark unknown story of hate within  
that home itself? The tragedy is baffling  
at every point.

John Edwards worked in a stone quarry  
near Roubidoux, Berks County. He was  
forty-six years of age, was married and  
the father of five children. The eldest is a  
fifteen-year-old daughter named Mary  
and the youngest a three-year-old child.  
The mother and the eldest daughter are  
now in jail.

They lived along a lonely country road  
in a small one and a half story frame  
house. The father earned \$1.25 per day.  
On the evening of July 4 he came home  
from work and asked if any of his wife  
had ordered had come. His wife told him  
that it had.

After their supper Edwards drank  
half a dozen glasses of beer. His wife also  
drank several. They were passed.  
It was a night of intense heat.

Darkness hid  
the crime.  
At 9 o'clock the wife and children re-  
tired.

"It's too warm to go to bed," said John  
Edwards. "I'll sleep on the front porch."  
Nor did he ever speak another word.

The next morning his body was found  
at the bottom of a cistern a few feet from  
the porch. It was cold in death, and his  
head was covered with blood.

There were deep gashes all over his  
head and the porch was seared with blood.  
Unsuccessful efforts had been made to  
clean the porch.

The appearance of the wounds in the  
dead man's head indicated he had been  
attacked while lying on the porch floor.  
His head was full of blood. One of  
several could have produced death.

His left hand was held out from the  
dead body. It was a small lock of long light  
hair.

In the other hand, clasped between the  
thumb and forefinger, was a small lock of  
long light hair.

Was it a woman's hair? And whose?  
And where is she?

They think when Edwards was attacked  
he seized his assailant and in the short  
struggle that ensued his fingers pulled the  
lock of hair from the head of the murder-  
er.

As his fingers stiffened in death they  
clutched the hair tighter and tighter. Nor  
did they relax when the body was carried  
to the cistern. Even when the body was  
thrown to the bottom the fingers still kept  
their rigid grasp.

During the night of the tragedy Mrs.  
Edwards and the five children were on  
the upper floor of the house. All the doors  
and windows were open. They say they  
heard no noise during the entire night. No  
cry from the father in his death struggle  
came to them, they say. Not a moan of  
agony, nor a groan of pain, as the husband  
and father was done to death.

The family owned a dog. Even he made  
no noise.

Mrs. Edwards and the five children slept  
in one room. The night was warm.  
The mother got up at 4:30 on Fourth of  
July morning.

She did not find her husband on the  
porch where she had left him the night be-  
fore. Then she said she looked about the  
house and premises, but could discover no  
trace of him.

The children were aroused. They were  
told their father was not about and hidden  
to look for him.

In a few minutes Elmer, the eldest son,  
aged 11 years, shrieked horrified, to the  
mother, "Pop's in the cistern."

They called to him vainly. Then the  
children ran to the nearest neighbors for  
assistance.

Jacob Wanner and W. Schaefer lifted out  
the body.

The cistern was about 10 feet deep and  
the bottom was composed of soft mud  
into his head did not come from  
falling into it.

Mrs. Edwards and the children were  
questioned, but they appeared dazed and  
their answer to all questions was simply,  
"I don't know."

Coroner Meyer and County Detective Mc-  
Dermott, living in Reading, the county  
seat, 17 miles distant, were sent for.

The father was of dark complexion. The  
wife's hair is dark, as is that of the daugh-  
ter. It is not thought the hair in the dead  
man's hand is from the head of the murder-  
er. The next day a chick was found in a shed  
near the house. There were dark spots on  
the long handle, which looked like blood.  
None of the family can speak English,  
and all their talk is in the dialect known



## Millinery.

The time has come for our millinery buyer to look after  
his fall stock.  
Before he goes eastward every trimmed hat in stock  
must be sold. There are 53 trimmed hats that were priced  
\$5.98, \$7.50 and \$9.50, these have all been marked at one  
price for tomorrow's selling. You can take your choice at  
\$2.50, and it's well worth coming early for hats that you can  
wear until November.

About 40 fresh, clean Straw Walking Hats and Shirt Waist  
Hats; \$5.00 to \$7.50 was the price; for Monday we shall  
make them all one price, while they last, \$2.50.  
30 elegant Hats, \$10.00 to \$15.00 was the price; all go Monday  
at \$5.00.  
The great success of the season, our light-weight felt walk-  
ing Hats; all come in two colors and 23 styles. Be up-to-date  
and get one.  
A new line of white P. K. Hats for Monday; price 50c each.

Comprising pure Linens,  
Mercerized Linen, Crashes,  
Piques, Ducks, Organdies  
and Dimity Lawns. Waists  
either plain or trimmed in  
cluster tucking, insertion  
lace and ribbons. Skirts  
are in the very latest flare  
and flounce effects, both  
plain and trimmed—colors  
are white, blue, pink, tan,  
lavender, green, oxblood,  
old rose, gray and red.

Summer Dresses  
At Less Than Half Price.  
Comprising pure Linens,  
Mercerized Linen, Crashes,  
Piques, Ducks, Organdies  
and Dimity Lawns. Waists  
either plain or trimmed in  
cluster tucking, insertion  
lace and ribbons. Skirts  
are in the very latest flare  
and flounce effects, both  
plain and trimmed—colors  
are white, blue, pink, tan,  
lavender, green, oxblood,  
old rose, gray and red.

Wash Dress Skirts.  
Comprising Ducks, Piques, Pure Linen, Crashes,  
etc., in white, black, navy, cadet, tan, gray and  
oxblood. Also, the solid ground navy and black,  
with the white polka dot and the white check,  
with black dot. They are made in the new triple  
and graduating flounce style and flare effects.

Wash Wrappers  
At Half Price.  
About 3000 wrappers in the  
purchase—every one being  
a model of perfection in  
style, fit and workmanship  
—there are hundreds of  
styles to select from. All  
waists are handsomely  
trimmed, full width skirts,  
both plain and flounced.  
All have fitted linings, mar-  
tini, batiste and sheer  
percales, batiste and sheer  
dimity lawns, most beau-  
tiful new designs and color-  
ings.

Wash Fabrics.  
At the rate our public is buying wash fabrics we shall  
soon have the space we need, but as yet there are plenty of  
bargains in your line. The goods you'll need when the little ones  
come trooping back all tattered and torn, but healthy and  
brown to get ready for school.

1000 pieces fine Lawns, Dimities and Printed Cordell, all re-  
duced to 5c a yard.  
1000 pieces Scotch Madras, elegant stripe, for shirts and  
waists, reduced to 10c a yard.  
1000 pieces F. C. Dressing, plains, plaids, checks  
and stripes, reduced to 10c a yard.  
300 pieces Nainsook Shirtings, lovely new patterns of pink,  
blue and black, 2c a yard.  
500 pieces Hildogee, Holly Primroses and other leading quali-  
ties of Dimities and Batistes, all reduced now to 10c a  
yard.  
50 pieces finest French Plaque and Scotch Shirtings, reduced  
to one-half price, or 2c a yard.  
All Remnants of Wash Fabrics must be closed out this week.  
Prices cut no figure; the goods must be sold.

As Pennsylvania Dutch. This is in general  
use throughout Berks and adjoining counties  
in eastern Pennsylvania.

Late on Tuesday night the mother was  
locked up in the big reading hall.  
Half an hour later the daughter arrived.  
She was locked up, too, either knowing  
that both are in prison, although their  
cells are but a few feet apart, on opposite  
sides of the corridor.

The mother is 36 years of age, of some-  
what swarthy complexion, poorly dressed,  
and has dark hair and eyes. Her hands  
are large and show evidence of much hard  
work. She is coarse featured and has thick  
lips.

The daughter has dark eyes and black  
hair. She is nearly as tall as her mother  
and well developed. Her dress comes to  
her shoe tops. Neither she nor her mother  
appear to have any refinement.

While their arrest caused no surprise in  
the community, the evidence against them  
is not considered strong.

The strangest thing about the tragedy is  
that the entire family was but a few feet  
away when the deed was committed and  
heard no noise or struggle. This was the  
principal thing that led to their arrest. It  
is said, they will be tried next Septem-  
ber. Oliver Lantz and Charles P. Meyer,  
two young lawyers will defend them. It  
will be their first case before a jury.

Berks County has already had three  
women during the 151 years of its exist-  
ence. They were Elizabeth Graul, Cathar-  
ine Krebs and Susanna Cox. It has years  
ago. They were all young women and the  
charge against them was infanticide.

Meanwhile the tragedy is as far from so-  
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Some of the choicest bargain-bits of the entire sale will be  
marked at next-to-nothing-at-all for this week's selling.

## Ready-to-Wear Garments

An Immense Purchase of Seasonable  
In Our Cloak and Suit Department.

Our buyer, who is now East picking up choice little bargain lots at prices about equivalent to the  
wholesale price of the materials composing the garments—sometimes less than that—has just sent us  
the surplus of four of New York's leading makers of stylish garments, which he bought at 40c on the  
dollar. The purchase consists of Ladies' Summer Wash Dresses, Dress Skirts, Wrappers and Misses,  
and Children's Wash Dresses, all brand-new, crisp goods, and will be sold at less than one-half regu-  
lar prices.

Summer Dresses  
At Less Than Half Price.  
Comprising pure Linens,  
Mercerized Linen, Crashes,  
Piques, Ducks, Organdies  
and Dimity Lawns. Waists  
either plain or trimmed in  
cluster tucking, insertion  
lace and ribbons. Skirts  
are in the very latest flare  
and flounce effects, both  
plain and trimmed—colors  
are white, blue, pink, tan,  
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Wash Dress Skirts.  
Comprising Ducks, Piques, Pure Linen, Crashes,  
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## Ladies' Shirt Waists

(in Fluslin Underwear Department—Second Floor.)

We are going to close out our Shirt Waists  
while the season of wearing is at its height.  
The low prices are no criterion of the values,  
but they do show the tremendous bargain  
chance offered you—chances that will be  
quickly appreciated by our public.

25c—A big lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of colored  
percales, stripes and solid colors, that have been  
75c and \$1.00, all go in this sale for 25c.

48c—Another lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of  
fancy stripe percales, plain or embroidery trim-  
med, reduced from \$1.25 to 48c.

75c—A lot of odds and ends in Ladies' White Shirt  
Waists, tucked or embroidery trimmed, reduced  
from \$1.50 and \$1.75 to 75c.

## Hosiery and Knit Underwear.

Time or season does not prevent our public from shop-  
ping when Barr's announce a special sale of fine Swiss Un-  
derwear and fancy Hosiery.

We bought the entire line of "samples" of the largest  
importer in this country of Ladies' fine Swiss Underwear,  
paying 33 1-3 per cent less than the cost of importation, and  
are going to sell, beginning Monday, on the same basis; for  
instance:

Ladies' best quality Swiss Lace Vests, low neck and no  
sleeves, high neck, long and short sleeves; some white,  
some cream; price one-third less than importation.

Ladies' Swiss Lace and Silk and Lace Vests, low neck and  
no sleeves, in white, cream and light colors; will go the  
same way; or one-third less than cost of importation.

Ladies' Swiss Lace and spun Silk and fine light-weight Wool  
Vests, different styles of fancy and plain patterns; some else-  
where sold at 50c, and price the same, one-third less  
than cost of importation.

Ladies' Spun-Silk and fine Wool Vests; some Union Batts in  
this lot, the vests are fancy lace-trimmed and hard-cro-  
chet neck and arms; some big bargains in this lot for the  
price, one-third less than cost of importation.

3 SPECIAL LOTS OF LADIES' FANCY HOSE—  
No. 1—Ladies' fine quality fancy Cotton Hosiery, black boots  
and tops; black and colored; some white, some cream;  
all fancy figures—new goods—they were bought  
cheap; all 50c quality for 25c.

No. 2—Ladies' good quality Lace Thread Hose, black  
grounds and fancy extracted figures; all over stripes and  
black boots, fancy tops; the regular 50c kind; for this  
week, 35c; or three pairs for 100c.

No. 3—Ladies' best quality Imported Lace Thread Hose, all-  
over lace patterns, with small silk stripe; all the new  
shades of colored grounds; handsome new goods, the regu-  
lar 80c kind; this week, 50c pair.

asked: "Who killed John Edwards?"

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## BOY EXPECTS TO MAKE TRAINS GO FASTER

PAUL R. BOCKSCH.

Fig. 2.

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Fig. 1.

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bicycle, and from that went on to larger  
machinery. I went to the railroad yards  
and there examined the locomotives when-  
ever I had an opportunity. While working  
on clocks I was impressed by the fact that  
the smaller wheels turned faster than the  
larger, and by careful observation I found  
that a wheel with eight teeth would turn  
three times as fast as one with 24 teeth.

This taught me that by the application  
of that principle to the locomotive I could  
increase the speed of the engine three  
times that under the present construction,  
and at the same time increase the propul-  
sive power at the same ratio. I discovered  
that if it was not desired to in-  
crease the speed, the present speed could be  
obtained with much less steam, thus ef-  
fecting a great saving in fuel. The new  
plan, I have found, can be had with little  
additional cost over the old.

When asked about the offer of \$30,000  
for his invention, Bocksch smiled.  
"I thought he had little realization of what  
such a sum of money would mean to the  
poor."

"Yes," he said, "I have had such an  
offer, and I have refused it for the present.  
I may say that I am not avaricious."

In explaining his discovery young  
Bocksch produced drawings illustrating  
his invention as applied to a locomotive.  
He has attached to the axle of each pair  
of driving wheels a small cog wheel, into  
which a larger cog wheel, one-third the  
size of the driving wheel, fits. The speed  
of the cog wheels is calculated, will be  
fixed by the rapidity with which the cog  
wheels revolve. Owing to their smaller  
size, he believes the locomotive equip-  
ment can cover three times the distance in  
an hour that is now possible.

In the diagrams which the youthful in-  
ventor furnished to The Post-Dispatch his  
new device is clearly set forth. The series  
of double cog wheels are placed outside the  
regular driving wheels of the locomotive.  
In figure 1 the smaller cog wheels attached  
to the axles or shafts are indicated by the  
letters E, H and C, and the larger cog  
wheels by the letters L, I and K. The letter  
signifies the driving wheels of the locomotive.  
The cog wheels are so sized that the  
smaller ones revolve three times while the  
larger ones are revolving once.

Fig. 2.

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Fig. 1.











# THE SHOWERS CAME TOO LATE

Early Corn in the Southwest  
Is Dead.

## THE DROUTH IS SPREADING

INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND  
NEBRASKA NOW NEED RAIN.

All Grain Markets Closed Saturday  
With Big Advances for the Week  
—Corn Condition Was the Con-  
trolling Factor.

The drouth has not been broken in the corn belt. The showers which fell early last week and which grain men thought had saved the corn crop, convinced the farmers that the corn was beyond relief. The rain had come too late. The early corn was dead.

For only a few days did rain fall in spots over the great corn belt. The fall was not sufficient to revive the parched, brown meadows.

A larger area is being affected by the drouth now than was affected by the great drouth of 1894. The condition of the corn crop is less promising than it was in 1894. The drouth area has spread rapidly. It now includes southern Illinois, part of Indiana, southern Iowa and Nebraska, south of the Platte river. Corn in Iowa and Illinois is on the verge of being killed.

A few more hot days will kill the plant. When showers were falling in Kansas, western Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois last week, the grain markets dropped. The trade thought the drouth had been broken; that the corn crop was saved. But when the rain stopped and the farmers began sending in reports that the crop was beyond relief, the markets went on boom. At the close Saturday corn was up from 34c to 35c for the week, while wheat advanced 1/4c to 1 1/4c and oats were from 34c to 35c higher.

The cash corn market closed 1/4c higher, wheat 1/4c and oats 1/4c stronger for the week.

### Drouth Area

Spread Greatly.  
From Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas the drouth area has spread to Nebraska, Iowa, the Platte river, to southern Iowa, southern Illinois and is creeping over Indiana.

In Texas, Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas nearly all the corn is dead. The early planting is completely burned up. Unless general rains fall soon the crop will not produce more than one-fourth of the normal yield. The drouth is spreading rapidly. The drouth area has spread rapidly. It now includes southern Illinois, part of Indiana, southern Iowa and Nebraska, south of the Platte river. Corn in Iowa and Illinois is on the verge of being killed.

Last week was a hard week on the already parched corn. The rain which fell in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri was not enough to save the crop. It was not general enough or heavy enough to be of any great good. Then, too, they came too late to save the early corn.

After two days of showers the clouds cleared away and the sun came out as hot as ever, and the drouth area crept northward and eastward. The farmers in the Southwest report that another week without a general rain will completely kill the corn crop in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas. Not even a shower will save the crop.

All last week the country was a heavy buyer of corn and oats. Kansas City dealers invaded the eastern and northern markets and took all the corn they could get. September corn at 55c.

Under this heavy buying corn sold up quickly. After it was found that the rains had not given any relief. Soon after the opening Saturday, September corn sold as high as 55c, an advance of 3/4c for the week. The cash market advanced with the future prices. In Saturday No. 2 white corn sold at 54 1/2c, No. 2 white at 54 1/4c, and No. 2 yellow at 54c.

The wheat market ruled very firm all last week. When corn dropped early on Saturday the wheat market was very strong. A shade, but it soon climbed up. The strength shown in corn was an aid, but there were damper reports from the wheat territory. Dry, hot weather in the Dakotas and Minnesota was said to be putting the crop in a bad way. The wheat was being soft and in milk, was said to be prematurely harvested from the grain. The stories of the extent of the damage were conflicting. It was variously estimated at from 2 to 10 per cent.

The talk of spring wheat damage helped the market some, but when it became known that the corn could not be saved, the wheat market began to drop. The price was low. A great deal of wheat was purchased here in Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis. Most of it was for export to France.

Regarding the conflicting cables it is very evident that France will have to import a great deal of wheat this year. The importation is estimated at from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. The wheat market, sent out from Paris last week, is probably accurate. Nevertheless, France was a good buyer all last week at every drop in the market.

Exporters here were bidding 67c for soft and hard wheat Saturday. Philadelphia exporters were trying to get wheat here at the same figure.

Wheat May Go Much Higher.  
Foreign countries are beginning to realize that if the American corn crop is a failure wheat will be much higher than at present. In many parts of the corn belt farmers are feeding wheat to their cattle now and grain men think that the receipts will soon diminish the farmers needing a great amount for their stock.

The movement of wheat to market last week was unusually large. St. Louis received 1,000,000 bushels, but if the growth continues next week in the corn belt the movement will no doubt greatly diminish. The price of wheat according to the market, sent out from Paris last week, is probably accurate. Nevertheless, France was a good buyer all last week at every drop in the market.

The new wheat is yielding better than expected. When the crop is threshed all estimates will probably be found to be far short of the actual crop. The estimates range from 60,000,000 bushels to 70,000,000 bushels. September wheat closed Saturday 1 1/4c up for the week at 64 1/2c.

December was up 1/4c, closing at 64c. The cash market closed higher for the week. No. 2 red sold on Saturday at 64 1/2c and No. 2 hard at 64 1/4c.

Oats made big advances all last week. The crop has been harvested and threshing is now going on. The yield is better than expected. The price of oats is higher than at present. The price of oats is higher than at present. The price of oats is higher than at present.

# REAL ESTATE NEWS

A FAIR WEEK DESPITE THE TOR-  
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# DAVID BURCH, A MISSOURI HUSBAND, IN EMULATION OF RUSKIN GIVES AWAY HIS WIFE TO ANOTHER MAN

A Remarkable Incident That Has Stirred the People of Macon.

SHE LOVED THE OTHER FIRST TOLD HER HUSBAND, BUT LATER DECEIVED HIM.

Then He Put Her on a Train at Macon and She Went to Her Lover in Chicago—Now She Is Sorry.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. MACON, Mo., July 20.—David S. Burch of this city, like John Ruskin of England, has given up the wife of his bosom to the man whom she loves better than her husband.

It is a parallel to the famous Ruskin-Millais incident, with differences. John Ruskin, the critic of painters, and Sir John Millais, the painter of pictures, were the lovers in the one instance. The one was world-famous as author and art critic; the other because as celebrated in his own profession as a painter, and as a leader in the Pre-Raphaelite cult and a Royal Academician he grew into large fame.

David S. Burch is a gold and silver plater. He works in precious metals. Ruskin worked in precious words and artistic ideals.

The Millais of this romance is Walter Guthrie of Chicago. Mr. Guthrie is a croaker in a small way in another and smaller way he may be called a breaker, a heart-breaker.

John Ruskin loved his beautiful young wife. But it is popularly believed that a man of genius loves his art above all women. Possibly Ruskin's first love was his art.

At any rate, when the great writer discovered that young Millais, while painting the portrait of Mrs. Ruskin, had snatched the love of his angel, he was so enraged that he wrote to the painter, Ruskin gave up his wife, sanctioned a divorce, and permitted the marriage of the lovers, who lived happily ever after.

It is not probable that the denouement in the Macon instance will be so delightful because there are differences. Firstly, the facts are that after a long and bitter struggle, the woman in the case has begun to repent, possibly because the dear man in the case has grown cold.

Nevertheless, the sacrifice of David Burch is no whit less than that of John Ruskin. Burch loved his wife, and when he surrendered her, having no engaging prospect of a better one, he wept as he went along as foreman in the plating department of the Macon Shear Company, once a week he entered the office of Col. Bliss, "the man who made Macon," but Mr. Burch is learning, and he may be able to forget.

It is an unusual story of a woman's repentance so great that for the happiness of his wife he has consented to widow himself. Briefly the facts are that after a long and bitter struggle, the woman in the case has begun to repent, possibly because the dear man in the case has grown cold.

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D. S. BURCH MRS. ERNESTINE BURCH

## STATEMENT BY MRS. BURCH.

Just before leaving Macon, Mrs. Burch wrote and signed for the Post-Dispatch, the following statement:

When we were first married we were happy and loved each other as man and wife should, but previous to my marriage I kept company with a gentleman of Chicago, whom I had learned to love, but he made no acknowledgment of his love until after our marriage.

I had acknowledged to my husband that I loved another, but thought by going away that I should forget him and be true to my vows. I failed to do this, and wrote to my former lover informing him that my life away from him was a life of misery, and that if I stayed here I should not be happy.

I beg of the people of Macon to be kind to my husband and make his life as pleasant as possible. As for me, I feel that I have committed a great error, and can expect no sympathy, but God is merciful and I shall pray to him to forgive me. I shall grant Mr. Burch a divorce as soon as he wishes to apply for one.

I make this statement voluntarily to clear my husband from any blame or ridicule. I thank the people of Macon for their kindness during my recent illness, and am heartily joined by Mr. Burch.

Ernestine Burch. I almost loved Burch. She had not seen Guthrie for a considerable period. She was trying to kill her love for him, and to do this she was slowly yielding to a growing affection for the young man who went with her to Chicago. She had been married to Burch for some time, and she was now in a state of mind to leave him.

At last she consented to marry Burch. The wedding itself had a spice of romance. The lovers mounted their wheels and rode to Milwaukee, 85 miles, where they were met by a party of friends. The wedding was a simple affair, and the couple were married in a small church.

After the wedding, the couple returned to Chicago. The husband held a position in a large firm, and the wife was a housewife. They lived happily for some time, but the wife's heart was still with the man she had loved in Macon.

One day, the wife called one day to see Mr. Guthrie, her old friend. Mr. Guthrie was a man of letters, and he was now a well-known author. The wife had been married to Burch for some time, and she was now in a state of mind to leave him.

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# MAJOR BRACKETT

Expert on Expositions in the City.

PROBABLY WILL BE AUDITOR

SAYS ST. LOUIS SHOULD BE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

William I. Buchanan of Buffalo Will Arrive Today for a Week's Stay—Historical Committee Holds an Important Meeting.

Negotiations are pending with Major Fred Brackett of Baltimore, Md., an expert on expositions, with a view to securing his services for the St. Louis World's Fair.

As announced in the Post-Dispatch yesterday, Major Brackett arrived in the city Friday night, coming at the invitation of President Francis to consult with the Fair directors.

He spent most of yesterday in consultation with President Francis and Secretary Stevens. He also met Mayor Wells and a number of the directors.

The main subject of discussion was the appointment of the \$100,000 raised for the Fair in the various departments of the Fair.

This money must be apportioned in a manner satisfactory to the national government before any of the \$5,000,000 appropriated by Congress can be used.

Major Brackett, who has had wide experience in this sort of work in connection with the Columbian Exposition and also in Paris, was invited by President Francis to visit St. Louis as the man best qualified to know what sort of an appointment would be satisfactory to the federal authorities.

The matter of the appointment of an auditor to the service of the exposition company was also discussed yesterday.

I am willing to enter the service of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. in the position where my experience will be of most use, said Major Brackett to the Post-Dispatch yesterday afternoon at the Planters' Hotel.

President Francis and I discussed the matter, I told him that my past work with expositions had been of a familiar nature with the duties of the auditor and paymaster. I believe I could be of great service to the exposition company in that position.

Major Brackett says that he has no desire to become a foreign representative of the exposition company, as was reported yesterday.

I spent nine months in Europe representing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. in the position where my experience will be of most use, said Major Brackett to the Post-Dispatch yesterday afternoon at the Planters' Hotel.

Major Brackett's Present Position.

Major Brackett is at present the secretary and disbursing officer of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition. His commission expires Aug. 1. He was in Paris with the commission during the exposition, and he has been in the auditing department. He also was secretary and disbursing officer.

During the Chicago World's Fair, Major Brackett was connected with the director-general's staff. He held the position of chief of the administration of all foreign exhibits under the customs regulations.

Previous to his connection with the Chicago Fair, Major Brackett was chief clerk of the United States Treasury. Between the Chicago and the Paris fairs he was chief of the appointment bureau of the Treasury Department.

Major Brackett talked to the Post-Dispatch yesterday afternoon after leaving the directors' headquarters about the requirements of the director-generalship. He said that the requirements of the director-generalship of the Fair are the same as those of the director-generalship of the Treasury Department.

The estimate is made after a comparison of the Fair with other fairs and how the funds used in the latter have been apportioned. Major Brackett considers the St. Louis Fair a \$10,000,000 fair.

Government Will Watch Expenditures.

"All these matters will have to be approved by the government before the \$5,000,000 voted by Congress can be used. The government will look the matter over very carefully and I have kept this in mind, making my suggestions to President Francis."

"We also talked about other matters in connection with the steps that must be taken before the government's \$5,000,000 will become available. There is a great deal of detail to attend to."

In denying the rumor about his going abroad for the exposition company, Major Brackett said that he was not going to leave the city. He is a guest at the Planters' Hotel.

Director-General William I. Buchanan of the Fair-American exposition, who arrived in St. Louis at 6 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Buchanan.

He will remain here about a week, meeting with the working committees of the Fair and with all the directors, and advising them regarding their plans.

The plans of all committees will be laid before him and he will be asked to sign what he thinks about them. The invitation was extended him to visit St. Louis at the suggestion of the committee on scope, because the committee felt that the advice of an expert was needed upon every scheme of every committee.

The Historical Committee met yesterday afternoon with President Francis to complete its report to the executive committee on the scope of the exhibits under its direction.

Those present at the meeting besides President Francis were Pierre Chouteau, chairman of the committee; A. B. Hart and Alexander N. De Menil.

No report of the committee's work was made at the meeting, as the committee held no important action was taken.

During the day a consultation was held over the long distance telephone with members of the executive committee of the state commission, with a view to forming a joint meeting of the executive committee of the commission and the historical committee of the exposition company tomorrow.

The subject of discussion at this meeting will be the plan on foot for making the historical building at the Fair a permanent, fire-proof structure to be converted into a museum of history at the close of the Fair.

The collection made by the Missouri Historical Society during the last 8 years is intended to form the center of the historical exhibits. It is especially interesting to the students of Louisiana Purchase history.

The state commission will be asked to secure documents of historical interest from the state authorities and from all parts of the state to secure the collection of Louisiana Purchase history.

Historical societies all over the country will be asked to contribute to the exhibit and even foreign states will be urged to participate.

An effort will be made to secure from

# SPAIN AND FRANCE

Involved in the negotiations which resulted in the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States.

President Francis, Pierre Chouteau and F. W. Lehmann will go to St. Louis, Mo., this morning on the steamer City of Providence to examine the deposit of historic fossils there.

The deposit is said to be the largest in the world.

The purpose of the trip is to ascertain if the bones can be moved and placed on exhibit during the Fair.

John Schroers, chairman of the World's Fair committee on geology, has received a memorial from William F. Willoughby, an expert on social economy connected with the United States Department of Labor. His subject is "Social Economy at the International Exposition of St. Louis."

The memorial was prepared at the request of Mr. Schroers. The idea of having an exhibit of social economy has never been suggested before for an American exposition.

Social Economy Exhibit Is Common in Europe.

Such exhibits have been a feature of European expositions since 1855.

Mr. Willoughby had charge of the work in social economy for the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900. He prepared the American material and, afterwards, went to Paris as a member of the international jury of awards.

In his memorial he says expositions are means of education rather than places of amusement.

To education and social economy, primarily, falls the task of bringing out these educational features," he says.

He goes at length into the social reform movements. The experience of other countries proves, he says, that expositions are the best disseminators of this sort of knowledge.

He believes the St. Louis World's Fair will furnish a great opportunity for the United States to study the social reform movements of other countries, and for other countries to study our social institutions.

He describes the work in social economy at Paris and tells how it could be improved upon in St. Louis. He points out that in St. Louis the social reform movement is a general invitation to all persons to participate in the work.

He is willing to enter the service of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. in the position where my experience will be of most use, said Major Brackett to the Post-Dispatch yesterday afternoon at the Planters' Hotel.

Major Brackett's Present Position.

Major Brackett is at present the secretary and disbursing officer of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition. His commission expires Aug. 1. He was in Paris with the commission during the exposition, and he has been in the auditing department. He also was secretary and disbursing officer.

During the Chicago World's Fair, Major Brackett was connected with the director-general's staff. He held the position of chief of the administration of all foreign exhibits under the customs regulations.

Previous to his connection with the Chicago Fair, Major Brackett was chief clerk of the United States Treasury. Between the Chicago and the Paris fairs he was chief of the appointment bureau of the Treasury Department.

Major Brackett talked to the Post-Dispatch yesterday afternoon after leaving the directors' headquarters about the requirements of the director-generalship. He said that the requirements of the director-generalship of the Fair are the same as those of the director-generalship of the Treasury Department.

The estimate is made after a comparison of the Fair with other fairs and how the funds used in the latter have been apportioned. Major Brackett considers the St. Louis Fair a \$10,000,000 fair.

Government Will Watch Expenditures.

"All these matters will have to be approved by the government before the \$5,000,000 voted by Congress can be used. The government will look the matter over very carefully and I have kept this in mind, making my suggestions to President Francis."

"We also talked about other matters in connection with the steps that must be taken before the government's \$5,000,000 will become available. There is a great deal of detail to attend to."

In denying the rumor about his going abroad for the exposition company, Major Brackett said that he was not going to leave the city. He is a guest at the Planters' Hotel.

Director-General William I. Buchanan of the Fair-American exposition, who arrived in St. Louis at 6 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Buchanan.

He will remain here about a week, meeting with the working committees of the Fair and with all the directors, and advising them regarding their plans.

The plans of all committees will be laid before him and he will be asked to sign what he thinks about them. The invitation was extended him to visit St. Louis at the suggestion of the committee on scope, because the committee felt that the advice of an expert was needed upon every scheme of every committee.

The Historical Committee met yesterday afternoon with President Francis to complete its report to the executive committee on the scope of the exhibits under its direction.

Those present at the meeting besides President Francis were Pierre Chouteau, chairman of the committee; A. B. Hart and Alexander N. De Menil.

No report of the committee's work was made at the meeting, as the committee held no important action was taken.

During the day a consultation was held over the long distance telephone with members of the executive committee of the state commission, with a view to forming a joint meeting of the executive committee of the commission and the historical committee of the exposition company tomorrow.

The subject of discussion at this meeting will be the plan on foot for making the historical building at the Fair a permanent, fire-proof structure to be converted into a museum of history at the close of the Fair.

The collection made by the Missouri Historical Society during the last 8 years is intended to form the center of the historical exhibits. It is especially interesting to the students of Louisiana Purchase history.

The state commission will be asked to secure documents of historical interest from the state authorities and from all parts of the state to secure the collection of Louisiana Purchase history.

Historical societies all over the country will be asked to contribute to the exhibit and even foreign states will be urged to participate.

An effort will be made to secure from

# LATEST SPORTING NEWS

## ST. LOUIS FANS WERE INDULGENT

No Hammers Were Wielded on the Cardinals.

THEY BORE DEFEAT BRAVELY

STILL THERE IS A PERILOUS INCLINATION TO WABBLE.

In Today's Game, the Rooters Hope, the Donovanians Will Wake Up and Get Down to Their Knitting.

The crowd at League Park yesterday was very considerate of the Cardinals' feelings. They shouted no "lobsters," and but few cries of "Take him out" were heard even at moments when one might have made the request without being called a knocker.

It accepted the loss of the game as one of the unavoidable misfortunes that will occur in a matter of record there is little cause for calamity howls. Boston won the series, it is true, but it is only the second time during the entire season that the feat has been accomplished.

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## PHILADELPHIA DEFEATED.

Phillips Pitched a Great Game for Cincinnati Yesterday Afternoon.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Phillips pitched a grand game today, and with perfect support in the field, again defeated the Philadelphia Phillies.

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## ST. LOUIS LOST TO VESPER B. C.

Western Rowing Club Was Defeated Yesterday.

LEFT BEHIND THREE LENGTHS

PHILADELPHIA WAS REVENGED FOR FRIDAY'S DEFEAT.

The Quaker City's Famous Eight-Oared Crew Was Defeated by the Argonaut Crew of Toronto, Canada, Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The world's champion Vesper eight oared shell crew of this city, which has carried the colors of its club to many a victory, went down to defeat today before the strong Argonaut crew of Toronto, Canada.

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# ST. LOUIS BATTERED YESTERDAY, BUT JACK HARPER SAVED THE TEAM IN SECOND PLACE



## BOSTONIANS BATTERED JACK HARPER SADLY

Eight Thousand St. Louis Fans Looked on Lugubriously While the Beaneaters Walked Away With Yesterday's Game.

**STANDING OF THE CLUBS**

National League		Per Cent	
Pittsburgh	44	30	65.2
St. Louis	44	24	54.5
Philadelphia	39	23	51.1
Baltimore	38	23	51.1
Washington	38	23	51.1
New York	38	23	51.1
Chicago	38	23	51.1
Cincinnati	38	23	51.1
San Francisco	38	23	51.1
St. Paul	38	23	51.1
Chicago	38	23	51.1

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Win. Lost.		Per Cent	
Chicago	47	27	63.4
St. Louis	41	33	55.8
Philadelphia	41	33	55.8
Washington	41	33	55.8
Baltimore	41	33	55.8
New York	41	33	55.8
Chicago	41	33	55.8
Cincinnati	41	33	55.8
San Francisco	41	33	55.8
St. Paul	41	33	55.8
Chicago	41	33	55.8

**Saturday's Results.**  
**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
 St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1.  
 Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 2.  
**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**  
 Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5.  
 St. Louis, 1; Baltimore, 13.  
 Boston, 9; Detroit, 8.

**Sunday's Schedule.**  
**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
 Cincinnati at St. Louis.  
 New York at Chicago.

League Park's thrifling parlor did the largest business of any single game day of the season.

The announcement is made as an indication of what an awful calamity transpired in the last game of the Boston-St. Louis series yesterday. It is taken for granted that the increase in business is due to the desire of the fans to drown their sorrows when the team was defeated.

It is almost unnecessary to say that the game was lost. It was worse than lost; it was swamped. The official score said that the Bostonians registered 10 runs to 2 for the St. Louis team, but to all appearances it might as well have been 20 for the visitors as 10.

Sixteen hits made up the total of base hits made by the visitors. The loss of the game was due to the loss of the game. The game was lost. It was worse than lost; it was swamped.

Although the fielders made five errors, it is not at all surprising that the loss of the game should be laid to the errors. Harper and Sudhoff were the chief donors to Boston's percentage. Neither one had anything that was at all a mystery to the Bostonians.

Harper went in at the start and from the first was made to think he was a fourth-stringer. Instead of being a fourth-stringer, he was a first-stringer. He was a first-stringer. He was a first-stringer.

It was a repetition of the game that was started by Murphy Thursday. The team could not hit a home run. The team could not hit a home run. The team could not hit a home run.

In the fourth inning the Bostonians had a lead of nine runs, with Nichols plainly trying to get a home run. The team could not hit a home run. The team could not hit a home run. The team could not hit a home run.

The one encouraging feature of the pennant situation in view of yesterday's slump is that Philadelphia lost, too. Cincinnati saw it that the Quakers did not crawl up on the home team and the second place, so hard to earn and so difficult to retain, which is still the property of Donovan's men.

**Wallace Did What He Could.**  
 Wallace did what he could to stave off the defeat by excellent work in the field. He played as usual, excellently, and with Padden and McGann turned a neat double play.

Kruger, too, came in for a share of applause. The rest didn't share at all, though the 800 people present kindly refrained from insinuation about the players. The fans still stand by the team, though it has twice given exhibitions of how not to play baseball.

From the first play it was apparent that something was brewing which the St. Louis men had no power to avert. After Mr. Single, the Philadelphia dealer, had been retained on a foul fly, which Kruger fortunately left, the Philadelphia team followed suit. A few minutes later Hamilton followed suit. No runs came in, however, as Harper's field was playing good ball, and the side was retired on fast work.

**Fireworks Began Early.**  
 In the second inning the real fireworks began. Long, Kittredge and Moran hit for safety, the latter drawing a two-bagger, two runs and scoring on the last named performance. In the third inning was added to injury

## DELMAR JUDGES NEW COAT WINS COMPUTE WINS JOCKEY HARRY COCHRAN

Said Belle Simpson Finished The Great Racer Annexes Morris Colt Takes Foxhall Second. Wheeler Handicap.

**CHANGED IT TO MAXIMUS ADVANCE GUARD IS SECOND HYPHEN HALF A LENGTH BACK**

**THEN SWITCHED BACK AGAIN TO THE BELLE**  
**Speedy Wyeth Defeated Wakita in the New Century Stake—Mound City Won at a Good Price—Other Races.**

There was a large attendance at Delmar yesterday. The day was extremely hot and the betting ring was a most uncomfortable place.

The feature of the day's sport was the Century stake for two-year-olds, at six furlongs.

Wyeth annexed it easily with the liberal odds of 5 to 2 against him.

In the sixth race the judges seemed to be doubtful about placing the horses. After the race the numbers of Ida Ledford first, Belle Simpson second and Maximus third were hung out. In about a minute the judges changed making Maximus second and Belle Simpson third. After a very brief discussion in the judges' stand this was changed also and the race was given as follows:

There was evident disagreement between the judges. Belle Simpson came on the outside with a tremendous rush and got the place.

Tom Collins, at the tempting odds of 5 to 1, was given the fifth race by Starter Dale. His backers called it beating the flag, but it was a very bad start, and caused considerable dissatisfaction.

The first race, six furlongs—Mound City 108 (Gilmore), 5 to 1, first; Sift 99 (R. Murphy), 4 to 1, second; Elsie Barnes 104 (O'Neil), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.4.

Second race, mile and twenty yards—Celia, Daniel, Kaftan, Cherry Head, Kiss Quick, Havelock and Weideman also ran. Belle Simpson 107 (Dale), 7 to 1, won; Pirate's Daughter 100 (Earl), 3 to 1, second; Celia 107 (Earl), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.4.

Third race, mile and twenty yards—Honey Lady, Ella, Emily Oliver, Claybrough, Ben Couer, Clete Dora, Zazel, and Sadie Levy also ran.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Lunar 108 (Dale), even; Sweet Dream 96 (Earl), 10 to 1, second; Blue Johnson 107 (O'Neil), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.4.

Fifth race, mile and twenty yards—Wyeth 115 (Enos), 5 to 1, first; Waita 108 (Gilmore), 5 to 1, second; Colonel Stone 96 (R. Murphy), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.4.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Mound City 108 (Gilmore), 5 to 1, first; Sift 99 (R. Murphy), 4 to 1, second; Elsie Barnes 104 (O'Neil), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.4.

Seventh race, mile and twenty yards—Celia, Daniel, Kaftan, Cherry Head, Kiss Quick, Havelock and Weideman also ran. Belle Simpson 107 (Dale), 7 to 1, won; Pirate's Daughter 100 (Earl), 3 to 1, second; Celia 107 (Earl), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.4.

Eighth race, seven furlongs—Lunar 108 (Dale), even; Sweet Dream 96 (Earl), 10 to 1, second; Blue Johnson 107 (O'Neil), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.4.

Ninth race, mile and twenty yards—Wyeth 115 (Enos), 5 to 1, first; Waita 108 (Gilmore), 5 to 1, second; Colonel Stone 96 (R. Murphy), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.4.

## JOCKEY HARRY COCHRAN EARNED \$25,000 A YEAR

Born in St. Louis, He Rode His First Race Here—Has Been Riding One Year and Five Months.

**Special to the Post-Dispatch.**  
 NEW YORK, July 20.—The one boy in the United States, 16 years old, who earns \$25,000 a year, is a St. Louis boy and got his start in St. Louis.

He is Harry Cochran, the jockey. W. C. Whitney engaged him for next season at the princely retainer of \$15,000—the highest salary ever paid a rider in America. Tod Sloan was much older than Cochran when he received a retainer fee of \$10,000 a year.

The boy who the American jockey had received anything near the salary that Cochran has been engaged at was Henry Griffin. He was under contract at the Belmont to James Shields, the Guttenburg horseman. In order to secure him, August Belmont paid Shields \$5000 for Griffin's release and paid the boy an additional \$5000 for his services.

Cochran has been riding horses just a year and five months. Up to a year ago last February he had never been astride a race horse's back.

Cochran, who was born in St. Louis, inherits his great ability to ride race horses from his father, Mr. Cochran, who is a farmer just outside of St. Louis. He noticed that Harry was always astride of one of the horses on the farm.

He took him to the St. Louis track in February, 1900, and taught Harry how to ride.

**First Winner.**  
 Was Nan Dora.

From the first, horse and rider seemed to be drawn together. In three months he was riding in races. His first winner was Nan Dora at St. Louis. She was at big odds.

Besides the \$15,000 retainer fee that Mr. Whitney will pay him next year, Cochran will receive an additional for winning and \$10 for losing mounts. He will ride for the owner, but he will be paid for his services.

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## JUDGE JEFF POLLARD TELLS THE POST-DISPATCH WHY HE HOLDS COATLESS COURT

"I Take Off My Coat in Court Simply Because It Is Comfortable to Do So."

BY JUDGE JEFF POLLARD  
Of Dayton Street Police Court.

I believe I am the only coatless presiding judge in the United States. Common sense and comfort! that is my motto. Because of this I have held court for the past week, clad in a white shirtwaist. Usually I am a great sufferer from the heat.

I am not a shirtwaist crank. I have not doffed my coat because the popular cry was for the coatless man. I took off my coat and held my court in my shirt sleeves simply because it was comfortable to do so.

It is one's acts and official conduct, not the clothes he wears, on which the people of St. Louis sit in judgment.

A police judge should have no enemies to punish, no friends to reward. He is as strong as the law, as weak as the law, and the strict enforcement of the law is the measure of his strength.

And if a judge fits this standard, the people care not whether he holds court clad in a shirtwaist or a dress suit.

Some sticklers for "good form" say that a coatless judge cannot be dignified. Well, I say any official who adds Mayor Wells to his list of enemies is not dignified.

The most beautiful and dignified woman I know often greets her friends, dressed simply in calico. Should I love my mother less because she fails to always dress in silk?

Former Gov. Charles P. Johnson or Judge Sam Priest would appear as dignified in a shirtwaist as they would in purple.

ple and fine linen. Stonewall Jackson, dressed in the butternut gray of the Confederacy, was the peer of Gen. John C. Frémont, the Beau Brummel of the Federal army. Cronje, clad in cloth of his wife's spinning, was the equal of Lord Roberts, resplendent in gold lace.

Can Be Dignified.

A police judge can maintain his dignity without his coat. The effect that my apparel has upon the defendants in the Dayton Street Police Court proves this.

The defendant often coatless himself comes from the prisoner's cage, which is sometimes unclean and of bad odor, into court and faces a judge without a coat.

He sees that the judge, like himself, is coatless. He notices that the judge is clad in spotless garments, and that the air in the courtroom is sweet and pure.

Justice, in a shirtwaist, is to him a visible justice. It appeals to him. He gives a reasonable statement of his actions and does not question the judicial decision when it is given.

A judge of a police court should not only be humane, he should be human. He should judge every case by the golden rule standard.

What would I have done in this special instance? That is the question that the just magistrate should ask himself while the prisoner gives his testimony.

The judge who is so comfortably able to shirk his own identity and follow the prisoner's reason to a final judgment.

A final reason for my coatless condition in court is this—I believe that a police court is a business establishment, not a grocery store. It was established to expedite municipal business. Why not run it on business methods?

The business men of St. Louis are working in the shirtwaist to make St. Louis, the World's Fair city, great.

Why, then, should I not hold court in my coatless fashion and say to all the world that St. Louis is as honest and as clean in her administration of justice as she is in her services mercantile enterprises?

## STRIKE ORDER ISSUED BY LEE

Hundred Terminal Employees Walk Out.

SOME TRAINS ARE DELAYED

NEW MEN TAKE THE PLACES OF THE STRIKERS.

Acting National President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Says the Movement Will Spread Today.

About 100 employees in the yards of the Terminal Railroad Association and the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Association quit work at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on receipt of an official order from the local grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, approved by Acting National President W. G. Lee of Cleveland, O.

The order to quit work was issued within a few hours after General Manager McChesney of the Terminal Association had notified Mr. Lee that he would not agree to a conference with him.

As a result of the walk-out there was some delay in the movement of trains at the Union Station yesterday afternoon.

Up to a late hour last night Supt. Dunlop lantern in hand, was directing the new force under the Union Station sheds.

At the same time the strikers and their friends were meeting at Druid's Hall, in addition to the Terminal yardmen who went out in obedience to orders, they were present at the meeting.

Representatives from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the other railroad yards of the city, Mr. Lee addressed the meeting, and all were pledged to say nothing about what transpired.

Refuse to Treat With Members of Brotherhood.

From the statements of both sides it appears that this strike has been precipitated purely because of the refusal of the Terminal Association officials to treat with members of the brotherhood who are not their employees in regard to interested.

Supt. Dunlop told the Post-Dispatch that a committee of employees asked for a meeting with him to discuss matters of mutual interest. He gave them the answer, but found that they did not represent all the employees. Then he declined to deal with them further.

Yesterday morning Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Mr. Lee, received a request to confer with the Terminal Association officials. He declined to do so.

The local grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Mr. Lee, and W. G. Smith, then met with the Terminal Association officials. Mr. Lee formulated the following notice.

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and other yardmen employed by the Merchants' Bridge Terminal Association and Terminal Association of St. Louis:

"This is to inform you that the president and general manager of the above-named companies have positively refused to meet your authorized representatives or grant you the same rules and regulations governing the working condition as is at present in effect in the yards of the city. We believe this to be unfair and unjust, and we are hereby taking away from you as employees the right to be heard through your committee."

"The law of the Brotherhood has been fully complied with and this strike is authorized by the committee of the above-named companies. I, W. G. Smith, July 20, 1901."

"You will pay no attention to any circulars signed by me. Be very careful to do nothing that would lay you liable under the law, or the every honorable man may find this movement a success, as we believe it means the life or death of all the organizations on your system."

"Have No Business With Mr. Lee."

"There are about 200 yardmen in my employ," said Supt. Dunlop to the Post-Dispatch last night, "and I guess about half of them went out in response to the order. We were not exactly looking for such a demonstration to our work."

"The force we had left and moved the trains as best we could with their various laws and men and will hire more. We have no objection to our employees belonging to any association, but we must have them work."

"We do not try to run the road. Our company has no business with Mr. Lee. He is not one of its employees. Our company has no business with him."

"The strike caused some delay in trains about Union Station, and the morning and afternoon in the morning and I guess we will get along."

"Terminal official explained that all the members of the B. R. T. went out at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were not another organization of yardmen and switchmen, which probably half of the strikers were not affected by the strike notice."

"The men are out to stay," said President Lee, after last night's meeting at Druid's Hall. "We have agreements with the railroad men, and they are not going to be broken. We are going to get one like that with the Terminal people."

"The main point is the recognition of the employees' committee to arrange a schedule of rules for the government of the employees of the company. On these rules the present yard masters can treat the men as they like."

"There will be more men out tomorrow than there are tonight. The yardmen on East Side are going out. They are going to the yards and they are going to tell the men to quit."

Mr. Lee when asked if there was any prospect of the strike spreading to other organizations of railroad employees said:

"I don't know."

**FIREMEN PLEAD FOR TIME.** Special to the Post-Dispatch. The firemen and engineers of the Pittston district are unsettled tonight, pending developments in the stationary engine strike, which is no nearer a settlement than at its outbreak.

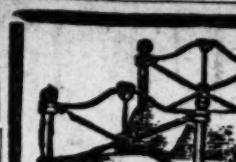
The firemen were held here this afternoon. The strike leaders pleaded with them not to take the place of the strikers in the district. They were afterward dismissed and sent to their homes.

The officials of the engineers' organization strangely refuse to discuss the situation and no statement will be given until after the conference with the United Mine Workers in this city tomorrow.

The miners are divided in the stand to be taken, and their leaders said to the proposition to take the strikers' places in this district would have to be submitted to a vote. The feeling is strong here against the action of the firemen in striking at a time when the miners are on strike.

The United Mine Workers would mean a breach of faith with J. F. Morgan, who has promised to meet them in conference next April.

**Sleeping Under Blankets.** That's what people are doing every night at Plaza Chalet, only 40 miles from St. Louis. Get particulars, 206 North Fourth street.



Iron Beds, like cut, full size, four coats enamel and with rich brass trimmings, sold everywhere for \$4.50—alteration Sale Price.

**\$1.40** 610-612 Washington Av. Opp. Lindell Hotel.

**CARPETS, RUGS AND NOLEUMS**

20c PER YARD FOR GRANITE BRUSSELS Carpets—fine colors—worth 30c.

45c PER YARD FOR EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN Carpets—choice line of will-made goods—worth 75c.

47c PER YARD FOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets—extra choice line of will-made goods—worth 80c.

85c PER YARD FOR WILTON VELVET Carpets—choice of superb designs—worth \$1.35.

**\$16.00** 2200 Re-frigerators, cut to.....

**\$11.50** 2200 Re-frigerators, cut to.....

**\$8.50** 1515 Re-frigerators, cut to.....

**\$5.90** High-back solid oak seat chairs, like cut, brass arms—worth \$10.00—Sale Price.....

**\$4.80** High-back solid oak seat chairs, like cut, brass arms—worth \$10.00—Sale Price.....

**\$7.20** High-back solid oak seat chairs, like cut, brass arms—worth \$10.00—Sale Price.....

**\$10.00** High-back solid oak seat chairs, like cut, brass arms—worth \$10.00—Sale Price.....

**\$1.40** 610-612 Washington Av. Opp. Lindell Hotel.

**Credit** Freely Given

**Two Rooms** Furnished Complete

**Three Rooms** Furnished Complete

**Four Room Flat** Furnished Complete

for light housekeeping for Kitchen, Bedroom, Sitting Room, for Kitchen, Dining Room, Bedroom and Sitting Room, for

**\$4.80** **\$7.20** **\$10.00**

Each outfit includes bedding, curtains, carpets and everything needed for the rooms—ON CREDIT with very small payments to suit your convenience. COME TOMORROW.

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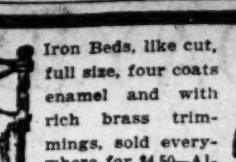
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### LAUNDRY HELP WANTED

**IRONER WANTED**—Experienced necktie and machine ironer. Apply at Wolff Shirt Laundry, 408 N. 3d st., 3d fl.

laundry, 2713 Park av.  
**UNDRESS WANTED**—Good laundry  
 hat knows how to starch and iron; a  
 washerwoman; a chance for advance  
 with party. Call Monday morning at  
 laundry, 1630 Morgan st.  
**UNDRESS WANTED**—Woman to re-  
 lished basement for washing; also other  
 jobs. 2821 Olive st.  
**UNDRESS WANTED**—Laundress at  
 ust st.  
**UNDRESS WANTED**—Call before 10  
 406 Laclede av.  
**UNDRESS WANTED**—Laundress at 2  
 an st.

**LAUNDRY HELP WANTED**—New shirt and shirt finisher; best wages paid. Chicago Laundry Co., 2904 S. Jefferson.

**UNDRESSSES WANTED**—1 neckband small girls. 2511 Bremen av.

**WORKERS AND SORTERS WANTED**—Starch makers and sorters; also girls to clean room. Munger's Laundry, 2316 E. 48th av.

**NECKBAND IRONER WANTED**—Starch maker and experienced laundry help. Chicago Laundry Co., 4415 Easton av.

**IRONERS WANTED**—Experienced starch makers and shirt finishers. Continental Laundry Co., 2027 Cass.

**ARCHERS WANTED**—Experienced starch makers and shirt finishers. Continental Laundry Co., 2027 Cass.

MAN WANTED—A woman for dishwashing  
106 N. 6th st.

WOMEN WANTED—Two starchers, two  
to wash handkerchiefs, two mangle girls.  
Laundry Co., 3401 Laclede av.

WOMEN WANTED—Two experienced mar-  
shers, two girls for bundling, shirt fins-  
heries' clothes ironers, girls to run bosom  
national Laundry Co., 3401 Laclede av.

**IRONERS ON SHIRTSWAISTS**  
Experienced shirtwaist pressers.  
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**DRESSMAKING.**

12 WORDS OF LEAS. 20 CENTS.

**DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING**  
Will sell at sacrifice if taken at once.  
Live at.

**ML.E. CLAIRE E. LAEIS**  
Suite 840, Century bldg., 9th and O  
Dressmaking, dressmaking taught in  
classes: artistic dressmaking; ladies'  
own dresses while learning. All sizes  
a cut.

**M'DOWELL COLLEGE,**  
1824 OLIVE ST.  
adies, before learning tailoring and fin  
ing, call and

Evening classes, Tuesday, Wednesday.  
W. F. HUNSTOCK, Manager.

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**THEATRICAL.**

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

ELTIES in souvenirs, stationery and post cards.  
N. 4th st.

THEATRICAL—Wanted, musical smoke; k  
ement. 1901 Bellegrade av.

THEATRICAL—Wanted, singer, good ballad  
open-air concert; lady or gent; long  
nt. Call at 1425 Locust st.

THEATRICAL PRINTING at cut prices; col  
and catchy designs. Benton & Co., 1316 E

**ARTISTICAL** Wanted, lady sketch painting specialty preferred; permanent position; leave soon. Ad. M 13, Post-Dispatch.

**WANTED**—Amateurs for dramatic club: instruction and social amusement. Ad. Post-Dispatch.

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**LOST AND FOUND.**  
14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

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**Lost.**

**BREASTPIN**—Lost, pearl breastpin, diamond, June 22. Return to 3306 S. 13th street reward.

**BREASTPIN**—Lost, breastpin, butterfly of

YARY BIRD—Lost, a canary bird. Re-  
 3 Bell av.; reward.  
 —Lost, a large black cat; reward. 36  
 av.  
 F—Party who found coat in Tower Gro-  
 ve night call up D 1306.  
 —Lost, French Boston terrier; uncu-  
 tail. Reward if r-turned to 5008 McP  
 —Lost, pet dog; southeast corner 10  
 and sta.; reward will be given.  
 —Lost, in Cabanne, fox terrier dog; head  
 marked; black spot center of forehead  
 and erect; reward. 5729 Vernon av.  
 —For sale, pointer bitch, liver and

width of chest, 11 inches, 4 years old. Estimated price \$100. Call 721 Piggott  
Louis, Ill.

RING—Lost, diamond earring; Suburban  
Clark; full value paid if returned to fo-  
rest. 2404 Clark av.

RING—Lost, diamond earring, on Fl-  
between Grand and Calvary cemeteries  
a large reward. Return to  
Miss Walsh, 3011 Olive st.

—Lost, W. Wednesday, on Laclede av. c-  
from friends. If sick face fan. Finder  
return to 3007 Manchester av. and get re-  
ward.

—Lost, bunch of keys, with name tag  
return to Woodward & Tiernan P-  
and get reward.

On 15th inst. between Mulhally and  
 under same return to 1812 N. 1812  
 chairs, and receive liberal reward.  
 Y who took window screens from rest  
 Geyer av. please return same or  
 Geyer av.  
 Lost, Wednesday evening, turquoise  
 liberal reward. Ad. L 115. Post-Office  
 Lost, High School pin of class of June  
 will please return same and receive  
 Ad. 1320 Elliot av.  
 TABLES—Lost, Tuesday, pair of gold  
 between Calvary Cemetery and St.  
 Return to Erker Bros., 808 Olive st.  
 SET—Lost, a ticket to Crocker's Station

T—Lost, commutation ticket, between  
 St. Louis and Richia. Return Ferguson-McB  
 G. Co., and receive reward.  
 H AND CHAIN—Lost, lad and gold  
 chain, July 14; Ed to engraved on case  
 reward if returned. 4622 St. Louis av

**Found.**

D—Where you can find a double sole bo  
 \$2.95. Harris, 520 Pine st.

**DANCING.**

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents, 9

JAMES' "Self-Wants and Two-Step" el

ter; the slickest and simplest way k  
s wanted. Call hall, 1932 Olive; c  
electric fans; waits and two-stp gu  
for \$3. copyright method; lessons

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Y W. TRUMP, state supervisor for M  
member of N. S. Association Maste  
ing parties Thursday; private lessons  
1612 N. Grand.

STARDY wishes private lessons day o  
twinstal party Tuesday evening; bea  
coolest place in city. 511 N. V  
or st.

Finest and largest dancing academy am  
ment hall in the United States is no  
rected by Prof. de Honey at 2044 Olive  
s open Aug. 29.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
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**ORCE** secured promptly by reliable  
Law Office, 1002 Olive st., 2d floor.

**CE, DAMAGE** suits, etc.; advice free;  
and payments. 522 Pine st., room 6.

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est; collections made; damage cases han-  
dled free. Central Law Bureau, 115 N. 8th

**OND WANTED**—Lawyer of high stan-  
dard guaranteed services in exchange  
and or other property of value. Ad. 1  
Dispatch.

**F. LANE**, Attorney, practices in Man-

...wills, contracts and other legal  
...correctly drawn; fees reasonable; con  
...free. 107A W. 94th St., 24 Room, Room











## PERSONAL SUNDRIES

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

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1 ARTICLE—(cheapest place in

...ing. **McGill & Co., 121 N. 11th**  
...ing positively developed a "m..."  
...ed three days; latest medical disc...  
...ed to develop the best or a n...  
...ed stamp for particulars. **Columb...**  
...box E 1492, New York City.

**DR. GIBSON** secured prompt r...r...  
...in business in the city for a...  
...er, law office, 1902 Olive S...  
...FREE diagnosis for private disc...  
...a secret discharge, etc.; either sex. I...  
...PRIVATE troubles, either sex, curren...  
...FREE; no fee to pay. Room 1, 107A N...  
...cases of irregularities treated

**RIZ CARDS**-1000 only 30c; note-  
books \$1; cut price printing. Benton &  
Sons at.

**FINEMENT**—Dr. Mary Murnigh, 215  
cases taken; part pay in work if  
employed, furnished living, where  
embarked on, and will be tried  
are guaranteed; Irregularities treated;  
doctor; best of medical care and nursing  
and trial treatment free. Call  
mail promptly answered; patient  
at or station. Kitchin phone, 831C.

**COPIES** promptly obtained, monthly  
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one; competent attys. 821 Chestnut,

DENNIS, regular licensed physician  
ly treats all female troubles; guar-  
ts; also confinements; perfect seclusion

**ELLA ALLEN**, female troubles a  
areas guaranteed; 18 years' success  
ate; perfect acclusion during confin  
ate, reliable, incorporated home,  
te charter to prove its reliability;  
n, accommodations and medical  
ins reasonable. 2908 Olive st.

**MARY MURPHY** receives confinemen  
and for infants free in private ho  
sired; board \$2.50 per week; writ  
tee. 2125 Olive st.

**ANNIE NEWLAND**, 2721 Washington  
ate, acclined, licensed home for lad

ARMSTRONG and Nichols, osteopaths, suite 309 Mermel & Jacobson building, have treated many cases of chronic diseases successfully treating the cause by the use of the isopathic methods. Dr. Mary E. Armstrong, M.D., is especially successful in treating the diseases of women and children. Her methods of treatment and examinations are free.

**BIG IS YOUR BUST? Dr. Conw**

...is the only remedy on earth  
...the bust 4 to 10 inches; no  
...poisons; no poisons; home  
...call; sealed facts & stamps  
...OFFICE CO., 15 Temple Place, B.  
...-I positively guarantee my R  
...to relieve the longest and most  
...of delayed monthly periods withi  
...five days; price \$1.50. Dr. N. For  
...sted bldg., Kansas City, Kan.

...my monthly regulator never f  
...10c; rubber goods carried. Mrs.  
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 ing at 2929 Franklin av.  
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 try De Long's sample 10c. C.  
 D., Washington C. H. O.  
 ES-when in trouble call on Dr. De  
 gan st.: honest treatment; lowest  
 ES- my regulator is always reliable  
 sure; never fails. 2908 Olive st.

WIFE—A. Price Co (D-18), Philadelphia  
 LIES in trouble call at private home  
 during confinement. Mrs. Dr. M.  
 14th st.  
 LIES in trouble will not regret calling  
 led; lowest terms. 2326 Pine st.  
 EET—My regulator never fails; one-  
 tment free. Mrs. E. Starr, 2029 Fr  
 CURING done at your home, 35c.  
 mer, 2701 Dickson st.  
 WIFE—Receives during confinement  
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 ladies' protector; treats private

WIFE receives ladies and treats a  
tables and goes out to cases. Call  
M., 4201 St. Louis av.

PHINE, optum, landanum, cocaine b  
cured; will inform you of barmies  
home cure. Mrs. Baldwin, box 1212

BRIDGES, ladies' doctors, removed  
ing av.; always successful; may be  
sides won't regret calling; no malic

DR. HOGAN receives before and di  
ment; infants adopted; consultation  
in trouble call or write. 2218 O

**J. HOTSON** 2201 and 2203  
leading female

Only require a "ring-in" institute in  
nationed elsewhere, come and see  
compare it with other places; perfect  
confinement; skilled medical atten-  
protection and safety assured;  
home comforts; infants adopted;  
expenses guaranteed or no charges;  
able in all cases; consultation free  
and free; don't be deceived by alluring  
of incompetent and unscrupulous  
the oldest, largest and most reliable  
in the city, where you will be true  
satisfaction is guaranteed or money  
lies in trouble call or write; patient  
KON.

**MORIS' electric belt, this week**  
 sold with electrode snap-remedy, \$6; p  
 1, without snap-remedy, \$4.50. **W**  
 merits of this belt too well k  
 recommendation; cash with mail  
 Moris Electric Belt Co., 810 N. 17

ALTY every negro buys; nearly a  
on sight; \$100 to \$200 each  
ably; for exclusive territory; particu  
write Boston Chemical Co., 1  
mond, Va. Reference, Metropolitan  
costs; no triflers

WORM expelled without sickness. anted. Call or write, Medical Co. th.

ER'S CURCASSIAN CREAM cures, tan spots, etc.; 25c. Kosmo 1-10, St. Louis, Mo.

ER'S TRIUMPH DANDRUFF CURE 50c and \$1 bottles. Mfgs. Bros. Co. Mfg. Co., proprietors, St. Louis

ADIES, \$500 REWARD

abnormal, obstinate case of syphilis. My regulator fails to relieve

positive; guaranteed; no ergot  
suffered from suicide; ideal safe home  
ma. 1. Dr. Jackson, R. G.,  
St. Chicago.



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**Real Estate**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
 67 N. EIGHTH STREET  
 EXCLUSIVELY A Real  
 Estate Business; Selling, Leasing and  
 Acting Between. Personal and  
 Drawing the Attention to Clients.  
 Other Departments  
 CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT  
 REFERENCES: OUR PAST RECORD  
 Established 1855.  
 Incorporated 1894

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**DWELLINGS.**  
 Locust st., 12 rooms, courtenances, .....  
 Lafayette, 10 rooms, detached.....  
 Lafayette, 10 rooms, newly painted.....  
 Mississippi, 8 rooms, bath, etc.....  
 Mississippi, 8 rooms, bath.....  
 Bourbon st., 6 rooms; hall.....  
 Bourbon st., 6 rooms; hall.....  
 Cottage ave., 1-story, 3 rooms.....  
 Fulton st., 1 story, 3 rooms.....  
 Locust st., 8 rooms, bath, hydrant.....  
 Locust st., 8 rooms, bath, hydrant.....

**FLATS.**  
 Barrett st., 3 rooms, 1st fl., all com.....  
 Bourbon st., 1st floor, 4 rooms; bath.....  
 Bourbon st., 1st floor, 4 rooms.....  
 Grant st., 1st floor, 4 rooms.....  
 Grant st., 2 rooms; 1st fl. door.....  
 Locust st., 1st floor, 3 rooms.....  
 Locust st., 1st floor, 3 rooms.....

**ROOMS.**  
 Locust st., 8 rooms, 2nd and 3rd floor.....

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**BELL**, 8 rooms.  
\$600. 1709 N. 1st St.,  
Bell, 14 rooms.

**BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE**  
Mansour av. 4 doors north of K  
mansions, decorated to suit the most fa  
-cious taste. Call on people only.  
**THOMAS WARREN, 300 N.**

**LOANS ON REAL ESTATE**  
14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**Per-Cent More**  
We Have \$1000, \$2000, \$3000,  
\$4000, \$7000, \$8000, \$1000, \$15,000  
to loan at 10 per cent. We also have  
money on extra good security; 8  
percent approved by the State Bank  
**KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut**

**EAL ESTATE LOAN**  
property; quick answer and prompt  
payment.  
**HAYDEN REALTY CO., 109 N.**

**TO LOAN—On city and St. Louis**  
estate sale to sell at half price.  
**STROUD** STROUD  
3617 N. 1st St.

**Up-home and eastern, in any amount**  
-on, city property; lowest rates;  
Call on Mrs. Love Bond, 218 Ch  
St. Louis.

**On North St. Louis real estate a c**  
great rates and in sum to suit.  
**G. GUNDLACH & CO., 2615 N. Br**

**SPECIAL—Money to loan on city and**  
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Bldg.

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Y WANTED—\$14,000, 5 per cent. minimum; on downstate business in 106, Post-Dispatch.

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Y WANTED—\$50 for 90 days; poultry; liberal interest. Ad. N 21, Post-Dispatch.

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ly payments. Ad. 1 170, Post Co.











# SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY, MORNING, JULY 21, 1901.

## THE FIRST ST. LOUIS SOCIETY WOMAN TO RIDE ASTRIDE



MRS. RALPH ORTHWEIN IN RIDING COSTUME.  
THE SKIRT IS UNBUTTONED ON THE  
RIGHT WHEN SHE MOUNTS.



FRONT VIEW  
OF MRS. ORTHWEIN  
RIDING ASTRIDE.



BACK VIEW OF MRS.  
ORTHWEIN IN HER  
RIDING HABIT.



MRS. ORTHWEIN MOUNTING.  
NOTE THE FALL OF THE SKIRT.



# GOVERNMENT SCIENTISTS SEARCHING FOR STRANGE ANIMALS AND FISH

## Wonder Quests Undertaken by Eminent Men Who Wish to Solve Problems Which Have Puzzled Them and Their Professional Brethren.

Wonder hunting is occupying the attention of almost all the great nations. Expeditions, some fitted out by individuals and others under government auspices from the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia, are out seeking for strange creatures, some of which until now have been classed as not only extinct, but in many cases as prehistoric.

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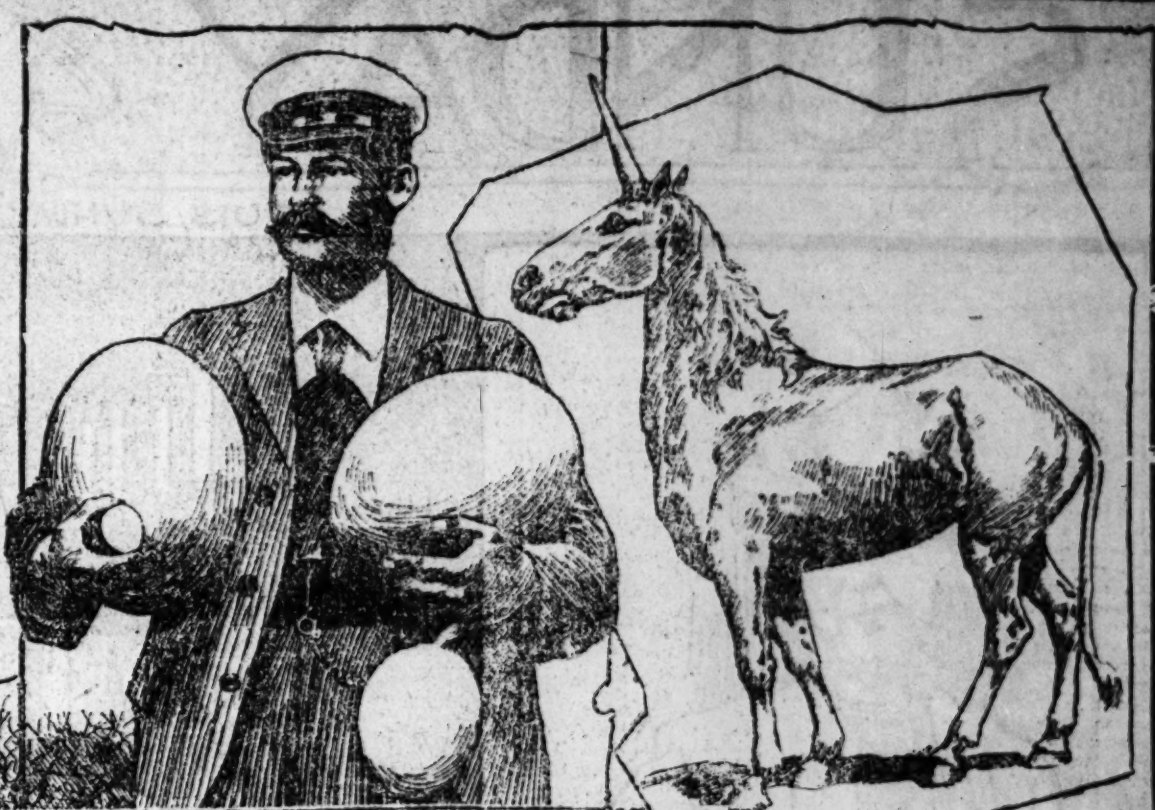
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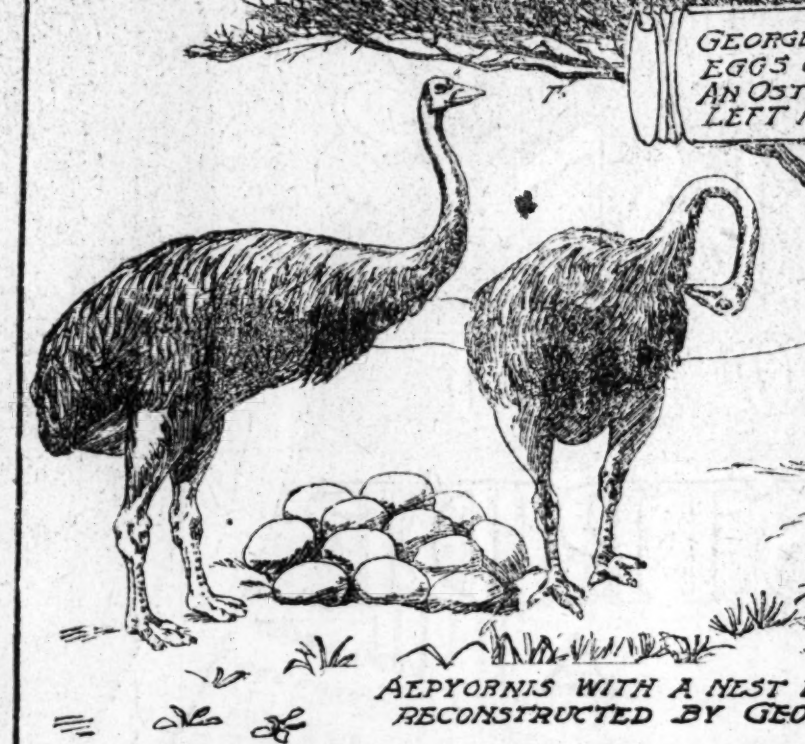
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GEORGE KRAUSE, AEPYORNIS HUNTER WITH TWO EGGS OF AEPYORNIS MAXIMUS IN HIS ARMS. AN OSTRICH EGG ON THE SMALL FINGER OF HIS LEFT HAND AND A HEN'S EGG IN HIS RIGHT HAND.

MINICORN, HITHERTO SUPPOSED TO BE A MYTH BUT NOW SAID TO BE ALIVE IN THIBET.



AEPYORNIS WITH A NEST FULL OF EGGS RECONSTRUCTED BY GEORGE KRAUSE



TARPANS, THE GENUINE WILD HORSES IN THE PARK OF ASKANIA-NOVA SOUTH RUSSIA.

Their short, pointed ears and the fully haired tail prove that they have nothing in common with the wild ass; and the regular markings, the lack of a stiff band of hair between the ears and the modified form of the tail distinguish them from the horse of today.

Remarkable peculiarities of them are the profuse hairiness of the chin, the short, upright mane, the proportionately large head, the white muzzle, the dark stripe along the back and the dark fetlocks.

They are smaller than an ordinary medium-sized horse. Their prevailing color is yellow, the mane and tail are dark brown, and their coats change with the seasons, as do those of all wild animals, becoming very long and shaggy in winter.

The greatest difficulty presented by this hunt was in finding the beast. This difficulty did not present itself to the party that went after the great fin whale. Their trouble was to transport the specimen after they got it. But they succeeded, although it was a task to transport the specimen.

Previous attempts to bring whales in always had failed. Everything had been tried, from cutting the creatures into sections and preserving the parts in spirits, even to embalming them whole.

But each time the mighty carcasses rotted despite all care, and all that ever was carried to civilization was the skeleton.

One expedition used a process that mummified their whale, and it was a great success. But when they unloaded it in England they found that the mummy was

sharp blubber spades, and worked much as they would work to cut out a whale for oil, except that instead of cutting the skin the blubber was carved from the inside.

When all the blubber had been disposed of the animal was hauled on deck and there the finest work of scraping the inside of the skin was undertaken. This lasted a long while, for it was imperative that the fat and all the meat be cleaned off thoroughly.

The head, too, had to be cut to be emptied, and all the bone parts had to be cleaned without being removed. Finally all the work that was necessary was accomplished, and as soon as the hunters were certain that their specimen would last, with all promises that it will be good for many generations to see. The weight of the living specimen can be appreciated from the fact that the skin, after it had been scraped and scraped till it was thin enough to work, still weighed 3,600 pounds.

In the picture shown here can be seen the iron band which had to be used to reunite the two parts.

This whale is known as the Great Finer (balenoptera musculus). He is a fighter and whalers would rather give him elbow room than to hunt him. He is almost sure to turn on attacking boats, and his incredible swiftness and strength make

him an opponent whose enmity is to be dreaded. The furrows along the lower part of his jaw and belly are distinguishing marks of this species. They have earned for him and his relatives the common name of furrow whales.

A hunt which has not been successful yet, but which no doubt will end in success, is that for living specimens of the shagbilly or whale-headed stork.

This bird after its discovery by Mansfield Parkyns on the White Nile in 1898 excited the interest of the British Museum, and was exhibited in the Zoological Gardens and attracted much attention by their singular aspect.

Outwardly the bird is chiefly remarkable on account of its enormous bill, which is shaped somewhat like the head of a whale, hence one of its names, but it is in other respects distinctly weird-looking, having a gaunt, gray body, long legs, and a large head surmounted by a little curled tuft and a scowling expression of the eyes.

It really has a whale's head and a bill like a particularly clumsy rubber shoe. It has many structural peculiarities which anatomists have had few opportunities of examining owing to the great rarity of the bird in collections.

The British Museum, for instance, up to a few months ago only possessed one skin. For many years it has been believed that it was extinct. But since the reconquest of the Sudan several specimens have been obtained on the tributaries of the White Nile, while lately Sir Harry Johnston has

sent to the British Museum a specimen of the bird shot in Eritrea, on the north shore of Lake Victoria, East Africa.

This is the Sir Harry Johnston of whom all the world knows now that he has discovered living specimens of the helladotherium, a beast that it had been thought was extinct, and which is still living in the American blons.

He has, too, to be able to produce evidence that the quagga, which was believed to have been killed off like the American blon, is still living in great herds in Uganda, where he found these other beasts.

In Thibet there has just been discovered a very interesting animal which the Linnaean Society of London is anxious to capture alive. For many years hunters have known of a big form of bear there, distinguished by exceedingly strange coloring and peculiar white teeth.

No complete specimen ever has reached the outside world, but Prof. E. Ray Lankester has just received enough remains to enable him to announce positively that the animal is not a bear at all, but nothing more or less than a giant specimen of our own American raccoon.

Just who the man in Thibet is who declares that he is on the track of the real and original unicorn, the British Museum authorities will not divulge. And nobody can blame them for being shy of announcing their connection with a unicorn hunt until the beast is caught, for the unicorn is a pet aversion of scientists.

They will not admit that there possibly can be such a creature or that there ever could have been one. Any scientist will accept a prehistoric flying dragon with a bird's bill attached with crocodile's teeth rather than to even discuss a poor horse with one horn growing out from his head. But scientists objected also to the gun.

Yet the gun insisted on being discovered, and now he is all right. Still, poor old unicorn or unicorn must prove himself before he can get on the visiting list.

In Australia and New Zealand there never is an end to wonder hunts. There are scientists who even hope that some day there will be found there a living link between the birds and the reptiles, as the duckbill is between the birds and the mammals.

They hope for an apteryx bird. When Darwin still was living a naturalist found queer animal tracks in the snow of the New Zealand mountains. He described them to the great father of the doctrine of evolution, who advised him to search for the beast that had made them, expressing his opinion that in that island some one could find a reptile-bird or bird-reptile stalling about in life.

But no one has ever found what kind of a beast it was that made those queer reptilian tracks in the snow. And every scientist who goes to New Zealand remembers what Darwin said, and looks for it.

## THE FIRST SOCIETY WOMAN TO RIDE ASTRIDE IN ST. LOUIS

### SEE ILLUSTRATIONS ON FIRST PAGE OF THIS MAGAZINE.

MRS. RALPH ORTHWEIN, 5353 Barker avenue, was the first society woman who ever rode astride in St. Louis. On ranches in the West girls have ridden astride for a quarter of a century. For five years society women in the East have ridden astride when at country places, but not until this season have they been seen on the cross saddle at the hunting meets and few have been so bold as to appear astride in the city parks.

Now it is the fashion in the smart set. The sartorial problem has been solved—a dress has been devised which is at once comfortable, suitable and graceful. Until a woman could be assured that she would look well astride the arguments of greater security and healthfulness did not appeal to her with convincing force.

There are now half a dozen women in St. Louis who ride without the aid of a male companion, and they are decidedly dainty and effeminate. The easy and graceful manner in which she mounts calls forth admiration and approval for the cross-saddle and divided skirt. Even when mounted astride she is nothing mannish or rakish about her appearance. Her seat is secure; the air of self-confidence is a relief.

By MRS. RALPH ORTHWEIN. THE only real comfortable and safe way to ride a horse is to ride astride. It is an easy, graceful and a natural position.

I have ridden from childhood. Until two years ago I rode in a side-saddle, but since then I have ridden astride and will never ride another side-saddle.

I think a woman looks much more graceful in a divided skirt, seated in a cross-saddle, than she does in a long skirt seated in a side-saddle in a cramped position, her body twisted around like a contortionist.

You have better control of yourself and your mount; your action is more free when mounted astride. It is safe in every way. When a horse jumps he always does it so quick you have not time to balance and so rolling his motion.

Take a dozen saddle horses that are good under the cross-saddle and you may not find one among them that has a good trot for a side-saddle. A great many women have ridden astride for a quarter of a century, but few know the cause. The weight of the living specimen can be appreciated from the fact that the skin, after it had been scraped and scraped till it was thin enough to work, still weighed 3,600 pounds.



# MARK TWAIN'S VACATION ON SARANAC LAKE IN NEW YORK

Reads No Letters or Papers, Writes Industrious When He Gets to Work, but Loafs Scientifically Most of the Time.

By W. H. NORTHROP.

On the borders of Lake Saranac, in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains, Mark Twain has built him a summer home.

Far from the madding crowd, within the depths of a forest primeval, he lives the life of a recluse.

The circle of his society is narrowed to the members of his own family, consisting of his wife and two grown daughters. He reads no daily papers. Even his mail is left stacked up and uncalled for at the nearest postoffice.

No one could take a vacation more seriously than does the world's greatest humorist.

Though on the borders of a lake stocked with fish, the rod and reel possess for him no charms; though employing an Adirondack guide, the pathless woods, the airy mountaintops, hold out for him no allurements.

Seated in a little tent beside the borders of the lake, Mark Twain spends the largest portion of his time in work. Systematically, brooding few interruptions, he applies himself from four to seven hours each day.

It was only after much persuasion, seconded by the kindly offices of Mrs. Clemens, that I obtained an interview with him.

On the south shore of Lake Saranac, literally buried in a deep forest of fir and pine trees, stands "The Lair," Mark Twain's cottage. Though the dictionary defines a lair as the couch of a wild beast, it is only in the sense of its exclusiveness and inaccessibility that the name is appropriate as the dwelling place of the famous author.

Dean Swift longed for

"A house to entertain a friend,  
A fire at his garden's end."

but Mark Twain has more than this. The beautiful sweep of a whole lake stretches out before him.

From the outside Mark Twain's house looks like a Swiss cottage, such as one sees perched on the side of the Alps near Lake Lucerne. The wood of which it is built is rough pine, the bark of the tree being left on the outside.

Within, the idea of rusticity is still further emphasized by leaving the cross-beams of the ceiling covered by native bark. The upper portion of the doors and windows are finished in the same fashion. The high mantelpieces of the reception room are made of a huge pine log, with the bark left on, the upper surface being placed flat.

The tables, chairs and other furnishings are rustic, even down to the towel on the writing-desk which stands in the north-east corner of the house.

So closely to the house surrounded by trees that the long branches protrude far across the verandas and look impudently in at the windows of the second story.

The tops of the trees seem to lock arms above the roof, and when the wind blows the trunks rub against the eaves.

Save for the rippling of the waters of Lake Saranac or the sighing of the wind through the trees, there is nothing to disturb the profound quiet which reigns about "The Lair."

It was a sentimental unwillingness to break through this quietude that made me at first hesitate upon calling on Mark Twain in his Adirondack retreat. It seems almost a species of sacrilege for an outsider to enter the monastic nook in which he has buried himself.

After rowing up and down several times in front of "The Lair" I at last overcame

my reluctance and grounded my canoe on the little boat landing which juts out into the lake a few rods to the left of the house.

A short walk over soft moss, strewn with pine needles, and I found myself on the veranda of "The Lair."

I was met at the door by Mrs. Clemens, a woman of sweet face and charming manner. She explained to me that her husband was very, very busy—that he had come to Lake Saranac to work rather than to recreation—that he had even neglected to send for his mail at the postoffice.

It was about 1 o'clock when I first called. Mrs. Clemens said it was one of her husband's busiest hours.

If I would return after 6 o'clock, she added, he would see me—perhaps.

Deep shadows were creeping across the lake when I again made my way landward.

Seated in a high-back cane chair on the veranda, in an easy position, with one leg crossed over the other, was Mark Twain.

He wore a loose-fitting suit of grayish blue, a negligee shirt, low, turned-down collar and wash tie. Comfortable slippers were on his feet. Floating on his mass of white hair, rather than fitting his head, was a flat-top Panama hat.

He arose to greet me as I approached and waved me to a seat beside him. The book he had been reading—Bismarck's autobiography—he placed on a settee near by.

I asked Mark Twain how he employed his time on his vacation.

"I suppose you enjoy the deer and other hunting to be found in these parts?" I said.

"No," he replied, "I never hunt. I have never taken any pleasure in shooting down birds and animals."

"Of course, you go fishing?"

"No, I do not fish, either," he responded, with a smile.

Mark Twain then explained to me that his life in the Adirondacks was not one devoted to pleasure. He spent there mainly for the purpose of working.

He said he had no objection to my describing his Adirondack life.

With slight variations, here is Mark Twain's daily program at "The Lair."

Rising between 7 and 8 in the morning, he dresses leisurely and breakfasts about 9. After breakfast he enjoys a cigar, either sitting on his veranda or strolling by the lake.

At 10 o'clock promptly his working day begins. To the right of his house, about 60 feet from the shore, is a small island.

This tent is Mark Twain's library. He works there regularly each day.

The floor of the tent is covered with boards, which in front are extended out toward the lake, forming a small platform, called off at the end.

The sole furniture of this tent is a high-backed cane chair on the seat of which are a couple of cushions.

Seated in this chair, which is placed either within the tent or on the little platform, Mark Twain reads or writes. He has the humorous phrases which make the whole world laugh.

Perhaps you think his humor is dashed off with little thought and that his sentences drop from the pen point as water

flows from a fountain? Not so. No sentence ever leaves his hand without undergoing rigorous inspection. No word is used without first weighing its every import.

Mark Twain makes it a rule to write four hours each day. Four hours of writing may mean seven or eight hours of thought and meditation. So, after all, there is little time left for recreation when his self-imposed daily task is done.

After writing steadily from 10 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, Mark Twain partakes of a luncheon in his house.

The remainder of the day is devoted to reading and recreation.

His afternoons are varied according to circumstances. At one time he will put on a hammock which swings between two trees far back in the woods. He explained to me that he had acquired the art of being able to remain in a hammock as long as he desired.

At other times, either accompanied by his daughters or alone, he will take a canoe trip on Lake Saranac. The canoes are as light as feathers and it takes scarcely any effort to propel them.

Very frequently his afternoon is spent with some favorite book by the lakeside. Here, sitting on some old moss-grown log, he will spend hour after hour, reading at times, at others gazing in reverie out over the waters of the lake.

After his dinner at 6 o'clock he sits on his veranda till bedtime—about 10 o'clock.

For a literary man the life Mark Twain leads at his Lair is ideal.

It is difficult to imagine how one can work in so beautiful a place, where everything lulls to rest. The lapping of the waves on the shore and the moaning of the winds through the pines would enchant an ordinal mortal from all tasks, however exacting.

I asked Mr. Clemens if he would permit me to take photographs of him throughout the course of one of his typical days. He consented to this audacious request with a kindness which I was far from expecting.

On the morning appointed, at 9 o'clock, I presented myself at "The Lair," camera in hand.

It takes a courageous man to pose for an amateur photographer, and I almost feared

Mark Twain would back down from his agreement.

But he was once a Confederate soldier and knows no fear. He had not changed his mind.

Presently he seated himself in a chair on his veranda.

With great simplicity and without any apparent effort he assumed the most natural of "poses," as the reader will, I think, admit on inspection of the photographs accompanying this article.

The deep shadows cast by the trees surrounding the house made necessary some lengthy "time exposures" in order to obtain effective photographs. Mark Twain was patient itself, even permitting me to take again certain pictures in which I feared I had not obtained just the desired result.

From the house we then walked over to his workshop in the tent. Standing at the door of this tent, he paused a moment in a reflective attitude, which the camera was fortunate enough to catch.

The expression in this picture shows Mark Twain just as he would appear had

he risen from his chair a moment and stepped to the door of the tent in order to think of a word or to formulate a nicely balanced sentence.

Very frequently, when his day's work is done, Mark Twain seats himself on a large rock near the lakeside and enjoys an hour or two of meditation while gazing out over the placid waters. It was my privilege to photograph him in this favorite haunt.

This particular spot is a veritable sylvan grove. One would not be surprised to see elf and faeries flitting in and out among the branches of the trees which cluster thickly by the water.

Moss-grown stumps of old trees, water-worn logs, bending boughs of leafy green and rocks over which the waters ever tumble make a picture of wondrous harmony.

If Mark Twain is able to work at all in such a place it is singular that he does not produce inspired verse instead of humorous prose.

As canoeing forms part of his day on rare occasions, Mr. Clemens kindly consented to let me photograph him indulging in this pastime.

The day on which the picture was taken was a windy one, and the waters of the lake were rather tempestuous. Nevertheless, the venerable writer got into the frail Adirondack craft with the agility and alertness of youth, rowing out on the lake and keeping the boat quite steady, with its head to the waves.

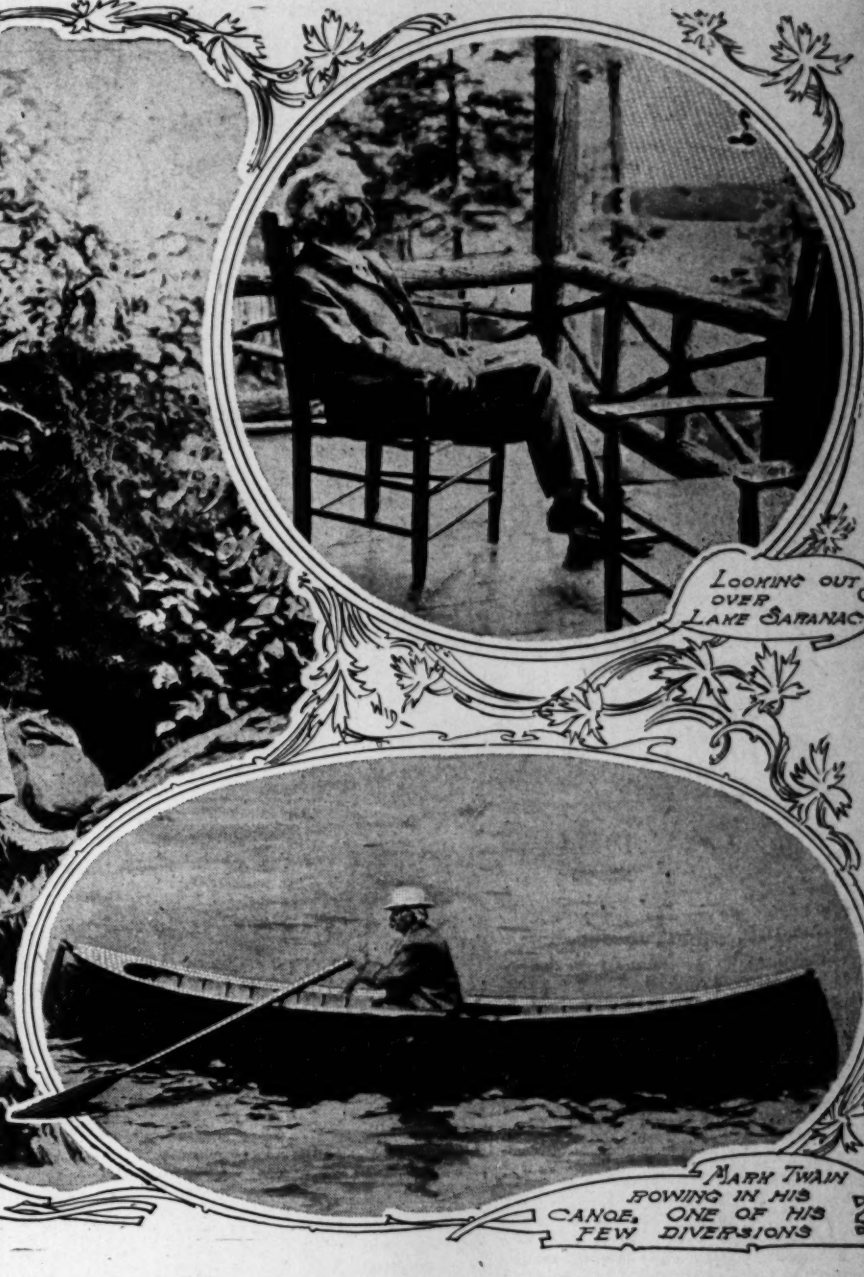
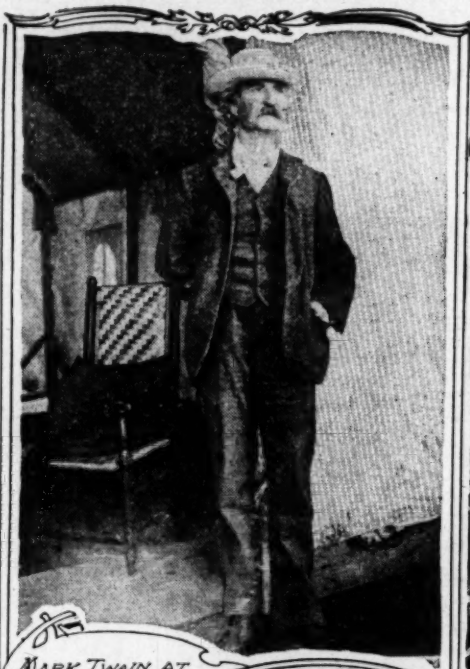
When I had taken all the photographs I desired Mr. Clemens said:

"You have taken so many photographs of me that I intend telling Mrs. Clemens I let you photograph me climbing a tree. You may depend on it I shall be roundly lectured for allowing myself to be photographed in so undignified a pose. The children will have to help me out in my little joke."

"Yes, it is certainly very quiet here," he continued reflectively; "we have no excitement. We do not even read the daily papers."

"I take one paper—a weekly."

"It gets here about once every two weeks."



## HIKING UP A MOUNTAIN AFTER FILIPINOS.

The Story of a Battle Which Correspondents Didn't Describe

Experience of a Young Missourian Who Went to Our New Possessions in the East in Search of Adventure and Found a Great Deal of the Genuine Article as Well as Many Curios.

A MISSOURI SOLDIER, Sergt. Henry Mussmann, of the Thirty-eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, climbed one of the highest mountain ranges in the world under the rifle fire of hostile Filipinos. On his way to his home at Sedalia, Mo., he exhibited in St. Louis rare trophies which had been thrown into his hands by the fortunes of war. Most interesting of all was the costume of a Manila woman.

To a woman in this western country such an outfit would seem strangely incongruous. It was made for comfort rather than looks.

One of the queerest fabrics in the world was used to make the fairly-like waist. It was spun neither from flax nor from linen, out from the fiber that grows on pineapple-apples.

It is as thin and as light as mosquito bar and as strong as crash. The waist is loose and flowing, and the sleeves are as wide as those of a Chinese blouse. The neck is cut low, and out of doors there is need for the shawl. This shawl is of the same material as the waist. It was made to be worn over the shoulders, crossed over the bosom and cinched with a gaudy brooch. The skirt is of a fabric much like American calico. The round is blue and the figures are gaudy lowers. The long trail is cut rounding.

With this costume and with a fan in one hand and a black cigar one foot long in the other, a Filipino woman would be equipped to the height of fashion.

More warlike trophies in Sergt. Mussmann's possession are three bolos.

The bolo is the most deadly weapon known to the Filipino. In his hands it is a more execution than the rifle. He and his ancestors have been using the bolo for centuries, whereas he only learned the use of firearms when enlightened nations introduced civilization into Philippine warfare. The longest of the bolos brought back by Sergt. Mussmann is 40 inches in length. The blade is narrow near the hilt, but broadens out at the middle and is sharply pointed at the business end. Its handle is elaborately carved from the wood of the

cocoanut tree. The work was done by one of the insurgents. It was the only thing of value found near when he was discovered lying dead in a clump of grass after a skirmish.

By SERGT. HENRY MUSSMANN of the 38th United States Volunteer Infantry.

BATTLES are few, but skirmishes are plenty in the Philippines. We came mighty near the real thing, though, when we climbed the Janaha Mountain range. When we started we didn't know what we were going after, but we found out. Superior Officer said "Forward!" and that was enough. But as a matter of fact we didn't go forward at all. We just went straight up in the air.

Eighty-five of us picked out of Gen. Swan's brigade and sent to the mountains under command of Maj. Henry. The sun was scorching hot when we started in the long, white, dusty road leading toward the mountains which towered over us so high that it hurt the back of our necks to look up at them.

Hiking over dusty roads was our long suit, and we didn't mind that much. But this particular road seemed to be tilted up at the other end. It looked level, but we soon found that we were going up a steep grade.

It was just 8 o'clock in the morning when we turned out of the white road into a path that led right into the side of the mountain.

Here the road was not dusty. It was narrow, hot and dry and overgrown with dense underbrush. We had to strug along in single file here, and our progress was painfully slow. We had to send men ahead to cut a path for us.

For four hours we marched on in silence. The ascent was becoming steeper all the time, and by noon we were no longer walking, but were climbing up the side of the mountain.

We came at last to a perpendicular wall, a sheer face of rock without anything to

relieve it except here and there a rock jutting out. It looked like an impossibility to go any further. The men in front hesitated and we thought for a minute we were at the end of our journey.

But once more the command "Forward!" was sounded, and we started to do what we were satisfied could not be done.

An ordinary man would have wanted an alpenstock and a rope on that hike up the mountain but we were soldiers, and a man behind with straps on his shoulders said we had to get to the top. There was no way out of it.

So we took another look upward, and when we got the crack out of our necks we obeyed the major's command. It was a case of scrambling and floundering and digging with our finger nails to get from one ledge to another.

At last we couldn't get along with that. Those in the rear braced against the man behind, and boosted him to a ledge where he had no footing. The man on the ledge held out his gun for the next man to catch hold of and pulled him up. We all started to scramble up that way, each man holding the gun of the man in front of him.

The solitude of the mountains was oppressive. The ground was cushioned with rank vegetation, and there was scarcely a sound as we clambered along toward the top.

For hours we did not know that little forms were lying prone on the rocks above us, and that beady eyes were taking our measure along the barrels of rifles. Filipinos were up there waiting for us to get near enough to make good targets.

At last, I think it was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we reached a point where it seemed impossible to go further. A few of the men in front had climbed on a ledge, but the space between them and those behind was too great to permit the use of the guns for scaling.

We were tired out. The hot sun had been beating down on us for hours, and our canteens had long since been emptied. Our tongues were parched and our heads felt as though they were about to burst. The line



SERG'T HENRY MUSSMANN  
38th U.S. VOLUNTEERS

A SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH WOMAN WEARING THE DRESS OF A  
FILIPINO WOMAN WHICH SERGT. MUSSMANN BROUGHT HOME. PHOTOGRAPHS  
MURILLO.

folded. Again we were waiting for that command, "Forward!" We did not need the word "Halt!" to stop us. In the language of the line, we were "all out."

Bing! Zip! Zip! A rifle bullet came singing down the pass, cutting the leaves of the tall dry grass in its flight. One of the men dropped and went rolling down the path.

'Not 200 yards above us a cloud of white smoke was floating off lazily against the blue of the sky.

That was the finest cure for a tired feeling I ever saw. We forgot all about our parched throats and throbbing heads. All we thought of was that there was some fellow up there shooting at us, and it was our plain duty to go up and show him that killing American soldiers was against the game laws in those parts.

How we got on that ledge I don't know, but we did. And we were ready for business when we got there.

We crowded against the side of the mountain to protect ourselves from the enemy's fire as much as possible. The command to fire at will was music in our ears.

For an hour we stood there watching those little clouds of white smoke. We could see them long before we heard the singing of the bullets.

We paid back everything we got with interest. From the nature of the ledge we were on we got a pretty good idea of the position of the insurgents.

About ten feet apart all along the ledge there were depressions where the water had found diverging paths down the mountain in the rainy season. These were natural embrasures, the finest kind of place to rest a gun barrel.

By carefully watching the clouds of smoke we could tell from behind which ledge they came and from which openings. Each man picked out his mark and fired.

It was plain that the Filipinos had no intention of coming down the mountain to meet us, and so we went up after them. Boosting each other and pulling each other up with our guns, we climbed further and further toward the summit, answering the fire of the enemy all the time.

The clouds of smoke receded as we advanced. The Filipinos were doing a little climbing on their own account.

Every once in a while we would have to push the body of a dead insurgent out of our way to make room for ourselves on the ledges. We got to the top of the mountain just in time to see 20 of the insurgents going down in quick retreat over the other side.

We were fresh as daisies, and we went right after them and captured ten. They told us we were 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. We had been on foot from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the

afternoon, and had climbed a mile and a half straight up in the air. We found a deserted Filipino village on the mountain top, and there we got some water. I got the largest of my three bolos from the body of one of the Filipinos killed in this battle.

Our casualties amounted to only half a dozen wounded. They made their way back to camp in the valley.

The Filipino method of fighting is to shoot and run. He is not very handy with a gun. He likes the bolo better, and he uses it with deadly effect. His favorite plan is to slip into a camp at night and kill the sentries one by one. A man who is struck with a bolo never has a chance to cry out. He is killed at the first stroke.

We were in a number of other fights, but that trip up the mountain side under fire was the thing I will remember longer than any other experience I had in the Philippines.



















## EAST ST. LOUIS STUDENTS MAKE A REMARKABLE SHOWING IN CHEMISTRY



FRONT ROW LEFT TO RIGHT  
CLARA MEINTS OPHELIA FEKETE JENNIE SIMPSON · HAZEL CARROLL · ARTHUR O'LEARY.  
MIDDLE ROW  
ROBERT KRESSE, JENNIE POLSON, FRANKIE CAVANAUGH, W.D. BUCHANAN, ADELE ASH, PROF. J. J. MCGLYNN, MAMIE MCBRIDE, WALTER MANN, SYBIL STROHM.  
TOP ROW  
JOS. MCCLELLAND, MARY ALBERTSON, LEONORA LALUMIERE, ANITA GRIFFIN, LAURA BELL, ARTHUR FREELS, DAISY BOWEN.

THE "newest" women of East St. Louis are 14 pupils at the High School in that city.

They are studying with a view to becoming expert chemists.

They took up this branch of study voluntarily and they have shown remarkable aptitude for the work.

While other young women are seeking amusement they are shut up in a dingy laboratory handling queer mixtures and manipulating crucibles, retorts and strangely shaped, long-necked bottles.

Chemistry is not a compulsory study in the East St. Louis High School. Only those of the pupils who desire instruction in that branch are required to take it.

At the beginning of this year's course the principal of the school asked that all those who desired to take the course in chemistry submit their names to him. When he opened the applications he was surprised and puffed.

Surely something was wrong. There were 14 young women and only six young men among the volunteers.

The principal summoned the applicants. He told the young women that he had not asked for students for a cooking class. "We know that," said they, in chorus. "We want to study chemistry."

They were told that it was hard and sometimes unpleasant work, but they did not falter. All of the original applications stood on the records and the class was opened.

The young men in the class regarded their girl classmates as a joke—for awhile. They expected to see the young women wear gloves to prevent their fingers from being soiled. Nothing of the sort happened.

Instead of gloves there were the neatest of white aprons, which gave the laboratory a touch of feminine daintiness it had never known before. The girls worked with a will. They shirked no tedious experiments. They met their male competitors on even ground.

The result is that this queerly constituted chemistry class, composed mostly of women, has broken not only all previous records of the East St. Louis High School, but the general record for High School courses.

This chemistry class is further advanced than that of any high school in the United States.

Chemistry as taught in high schools usually consists merely of a theoretical presentation of general facts with regard to simple combinations of a few of the best-known elements.

It remains for the colleges to go more

deeply into the subject and make experiments with solutions whose composition is unknown to the student with a view to finding out the nature of their composition. This process is called quantitative analysis.

The splendid averages made by the 14 fair students in East St. Louis made it possible to take up these experiments in quantitative analysis.

Of course the young men in the class had nothing to do with it. At least that is what the girl chemists say.

Prof. J. J. McGlynn, noting the remarkable progress of the class promised that he would permit it to take up quantitative

analysis whenever a certain standard of proficiency in theoretical work had been reached. He set the standard high and did not himself believe it could be attained.

The young women and, incidentally, the young men, worked with a will. Early in April it was announced the goal had been reached. Prof. McGlynn kept his promise. Individual and general laboratories were fitted up and each of the students was given a quantity of the chemicals they had read and heard so much about, but had theretofore had no opportunity to use.

Progress was so rapid that a month later the school was placed on the accredited list of Washington University. So far as chem-

istry is concerned this places the East St. Louis High School in the college class.

This honor was conferred only after a searching examination by Prof. Kaiser, assistant professor of chemistry at Washington University.

Prof. Kaiser smiled incredulously when he was told that a class composed largely of young women had shown proficiency in quantitative analysis.

After he had heard a recitation and had witnessed some of the experimental work he changed his mind. He apologized and gave the class a certificate which shows that they have received an honor seldom conferred on high school pupils.

## INSECTS THAT HAVE BEEN EATEN AS FOOD

NEARLY every known insect has at one time or another in the world's history been regarded as a food delicacy.

M. Daguin, a French entomologist, has issued a book in which he has collected all of the accounts he could find about the use of insects as food.

He finds that many Islanders in the South Sea are passionately fond of spiders

as an article of diet. Here is a favorite recipe as quoted by Daguin:

"Take a fine, fat spider; tear off the legs and the husk; dip it in water; rub butter on it and—swallow it."

In many parts of Africa and in portions of Central and South America the caterpillar is regarded as a delicacy. Travelers who have been prevailed upon to taste them pronounce them palatable. In Australia the larvae of the longicornes or horned caterpillar are much sought after as food. They are fond in the interior of decaying trees. The larvae from each different species of tree have their own distinctive flavor. Many natives eat them raw, but certain civilized tribes prefer them fried.

The cockchafer, a species of cricket, is regarded as excellent food in many districts of France. A resolution to provide funds for the destruction of cockchafers was bitterly opposed in the French senate or the stated ground that they were a valuable food product.

The palm worm is considered a delicacy by the natives of India. This worm is white, oily and about three inches long. It is eaten either raw or cooked and sometimes it is mixed with flour and formed into a cake. Sometimes the oil is extracted by heat and made into a grease which is highly prized as an appetizer and used with other foodstuffs.

In the Bahama Islands the larvae of

bees and wasps are used to fill the native larders.

There is a species of ant in Colorado and Mexico which is said to yield an excellent quality of honey which is much sought after by the Indians.

In India and portions of Africa, white ants tried in butter are a favorite food. In Java they are sold openly in the markets of several towns. Civilized Javans mix the ants with flour and make them into cakes.

The eating of grasshoppers or locusts is looked upon as a divine command by many Mohammedans. In the words of the Koran, "God has sent grasshoppers either as a scourge to punish nations or in his providential goodness to feed the nations." Socrates wrote that he regarded a dish of well-cooked grasshoppers as more toothsome than quail on toast.

The Israelites of old ate locusts fried in oil. The French learned the taste of grasshoppers in Algeria, where they are simply boiled in salt water. The camargers in north Africa took the camargers back to their native country and now grasshopper is considered good eating in many provinces of France. In Poland children chase grasshoppers in the fields and eat the legs raw.

In the Lake Nyassa region there is a fish called the Koungo. These small flies are in millions after nightfall. The natives catch them with hoop nets and make use of them. They are said to taste like caviar.

## OSMIUM, A NEW LIGHTING AGENT

IT IS well known that the higher temperature of the source of the light economical is the resultant light. Such a for this reason that the carbon filament incandescent lights replaces the osmium.

A filament of osmium has great advantages over carbon, since osmium has a higher fusion point than any other metal. It was formerly impracticable to obtain osmium in any other form than that of a pulverulent or spongy mass, but Herr A. von Welsbach has lately devised a method of making osmium exactly suitable for lamp filaments.

Not only is the osmium filament far more efficient as a source of light than carbon, it has a much longer life. Such a lamp, consuming 1½ watts per candlepower, lasts 600 hours on the average. As osmium has less resistance than carbon, the new lamps are constructed for tensions of from 20 to 50 volts, and it is very suitable, therefore, for use with storage batteries.

Lamps of this sort are now in use, in which the saving of energy is 40 per cent over the ordinary incandescent light, and they have the additional advantage of giving out much less heat.



THE BACHELOR FRIENDS CLUB OF MODESTO, ILL.  
1 MISS J. WILCOX 2 MISS A. CHUMWAY 3 MISS I. CHAPMAN 4 MISS G. ALLYN 5 MISS A. CHOWNING 6 MISS R. NEVINS  
7 MISS B. ALLYN 8 MISS J. MOORE



# WEDDING OF THE SMALLEST COUPLE IN MISSOURI

Together They Weigh 110 Pounds.

The Bride Is Three Feet, Nine Inches High.

The Groom Is Three Feet, Four Inches in Height.

He Manages a 200 Acre Farm and Does a Man's Work; She Keeps House and Hopes for a Family of Six Children.

They Love Each Other, Like Small Objects and Little Animals, Do Not Like to Be Stared At, Are Very Religious and Will Not Exhibit Themselves.

By ANITA MOORE, Staff Correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

FILLMORE, Mo., July 12. VISITED in their home, a day after their wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Hulse, the smallest bride and groom ever married in Missouri.

I have seen a tiny man, 40 inches high and weighing 60 pounds, running a 200-acre farm and working with his men in the field. And I have seen a dainty, wee bit of a woman, 45 inches high and weighing 50 pounds, busy in her home with the duties of a housewife.

Standing one upon the other's head, these tiny Missourians lack ten inches of being as tall as Miss Ella Ewing, the tallest woman in Missouri and in the world.

Mr. Hulse is 34 years of age and 3 feet and 4 inches high. He is 2 feet, 4 inches under the height of the average man. He weighs 60 pounds less than the average man.

Mrs. Hulse is 30 years of age and 3 feet and 9 inches high. She is 1 foot and 9 inches under the height of the average woman. She weighs 50 pounds less than the average woman, or five pounds more than half as much.

The aggregate weight of these little people is 110 pounds—five pounds less than the average weight of women and 30 pounds less than the average weight of men.

The home of this interesting little couple is two and one-half miles northwest of the town of Fillmore, in Andrew County, Missouri. The nearest railroad station is at Rosendale, on the Burlington, 12 miles from the Hulse farm.

Miss Ewing the tallest person in Missouri, lives in a house built to conform with her 8 feet and 4 inches of height. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hulse might be expected to be built in similar harmony with the stature of its occupants—with four-foot doorways, tiny windows, low ceilings and little rooms, a veritable home in Lilliput.

But it is not. For while the husband and wife of the house are tiny folk, their visitors and helpers are not. So it is just an ordinary Missouri farmhouse, wholly lacking that made-for-the-occupant uniqueness found about the home of Missouri's giants.

I drove out to the Hulse home from Rosendale. Rosendale knew all about the midget bride and groom. The groom has been a resident of Andrew County all his life, and his name and fame are alike current with the county folk. People of Rosendale spoke of him with quite a manner of proud ownership as "little Sammy Hulse," and they told me of the little bride he had just brought from Barnard. Evidently the wedding was the most important event in the life of the midget of Andrew County, as the people of the county saw it. As a matter of interest to the community the midget wedding was easily paramount. Everybody knew how big, or rather, how little, they were, and it seemed generally understood that the match had been most fitting and beautiful—the one desirable thing under the circumstances, considering that Mr. Hulse was but 40 inches high, and Miss Stephens, whom he had married, was but five inches more.

At the Hulse home I found three ladies upon the porch. The little bride was not among them. A motherly lady of kindly mien informed me that she was Mr. Hulse's mother. She informed me that her son was at work in the field with his men, and that the bride was busy inside the house.

At work in the field with his men and busy inside the house! So these little people, married but yesterday, were taking a honeymoon of industry in the natural fields of the husband and wife. I was sure they must be possessed of a certain good, hard-headed sense, and so I found them.

Mrs. Hulse spoke of her son as Sammy. He is 34 years old, but he has never overgrown the name of his youth. Somehow he had never grown enough to be called Sam. Only his bride calls him that.

I heard that Samuel D. Hulse, 40 inches high, was proprietor and active manager of a 200-acre farm. And now looking over the well-tilled fields and the carefully-kept grounds, it was hard to believe that this was all the fruit of a 50-pound man's care and control. It seemed I must be in a fairy land, where little men and women do wonderful things.

I was graciously received at the Hulse home. Mr. Hulse's mother conducted me in, and then came the little bride, a sweet, pretty and physically perfect lady in miniature. She was very happy, and, but for her mature development of body and the womanliness of her, I should have thought her a little girl.

Mrs. Hulse is dainty as a fairy. She is bright and blonde. She is not disproportionate. Unlike the ordinary midget, she is physically perfect, for all her diminutiveness, and she has not those pinched and aged-looking features so common among dwarfs. She told me she was 30, but she looked like 15. From the crest of her golden hair to the bottom of her feet there is not one physical imperfection.

I conversed with the little midget until her husband came into dinner. She sat in a little rocking chair, seeming not a housewife or a mature woman at all, but a child having wisdom beyond her years. She is good-natured, womanly, very religious and without sense of humor. There is nothing frivolous about her. She draws quite a remarkable distinction between things she likes and dislikes. She cares nothing for those little social amenities which are so much pleasure to young people. She has aversion to parties and balls. She cares nothing for games. Her favorite book is the Bible. She has exceptional domesticity of taste, and delights in good cheer. She loves best those things which are necessary to the home, and she cooks and sews and keeps house with skill. She told me she had made her own wedding dress. She was as proud to tell it as the average bride would be to relate that her trousseau had been supplied by Worth.

It is quite a beautiful fact of Mrs. Hulse's temperament that, being little herself, she likes little things. She never cared for young men until she met one who was small like herself. She is fond of the diminutive in everything, and her only reason for liking cats and dogs better than horses is that horses are so big. She says big things overpower her.

As she rocked in her chair her feet were far from the floor. She is very small, think of it, three inches less than four feet. It was hard to realize that in this little unit of a woman I was conversing with a housewife of mature years. To hear her speak of motherhood, expressing her own hopes that she might have a family of children, was as extraordinary as it was certain that she is thoroughly womanly.

These are the measurements of Mrs. Hulse, tiniest of Missouri brides:

Weight .....	50 pounds
Height .....	45 inches
Bust .....	27 inches
Waist .....	18 inches
Hip .....	23 inches
Length of skirt .....	33 inches
Length of arm from shoulder to finger tips .....	22 inches
Length of forearm .....	15 1/4 inches
Length of hand .....	5 1/4 inches
Width of hand .....	3 inches
Calf .....	12 inches
Circumference of thigh .....	20 inches
Length of foot .....	6 inches
Width of ball of foot .....	2 1/4 inches
Circumference of ankle .....	7 inches
Circumference of head .....	13 inches
Circumference of neck .....	9 inches
Width of shoulder .....	2 1/4 inches

The dinner bell rang and Mr. Hulse and his men came in from the harvest field. What a wee bit of a man! Just 3 feet 4 inches high! And yet running a farm and working himself in the field with his men. I admired Mr. Hulse for his industry. I marveled at the diminutiveness of him. He is really very small. But he lacks that physical perfection noticeable about his wife. She is a little woman, little but physically proportioned. He is more like the ordinary dwarf, though having greater physical harmony than the dwarfs one usually sees. He seems even older than he is, while his wife has a glow of youth and the freshness of a child.

These little people were married at Maryville. The bride was Miss Sarah Stephens, the daughter of a merchant at Barnard. They sought to have a quiet wedding but the people of Maryville very speedily learned of the marriage and indicated much more curiosity in the proceedings the principals cared to arouse. The townspeople even requested them to have the wedding at a church, where all might see, but Mr. Hulse and Miss Stephens chose rather to go to the office of Dr. A. B. Allen, where Elder Jesse Knean of Hopkins married them in the presence of some of their own people. It was the culmination of a short courtship, beginning with their introduction to one another last September.

They have never exhibited themselves. They are modest little folks, who have never overcome a certain sensitiveness about their height. Mrs. Hulse attributes her son's lack of growth to a fall he had when he was 5 years of age. His father was 6 feet high and weighed 150 pounds. His mother is 5 feet 6 inches high and weighs 130 pounds. He is the oldest of five sons, his four brothers ranging in height from 5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet 1 inch. He was born and raised on the farm to which he has now taken his bride.

Mrs. Hulse's diminutiveness is more hereditary. Her father and mother are but 5 feet in height, her father weighing 115 pounds and her mother 90 pounds. She has five brothers, none of them more than 5 feet high.

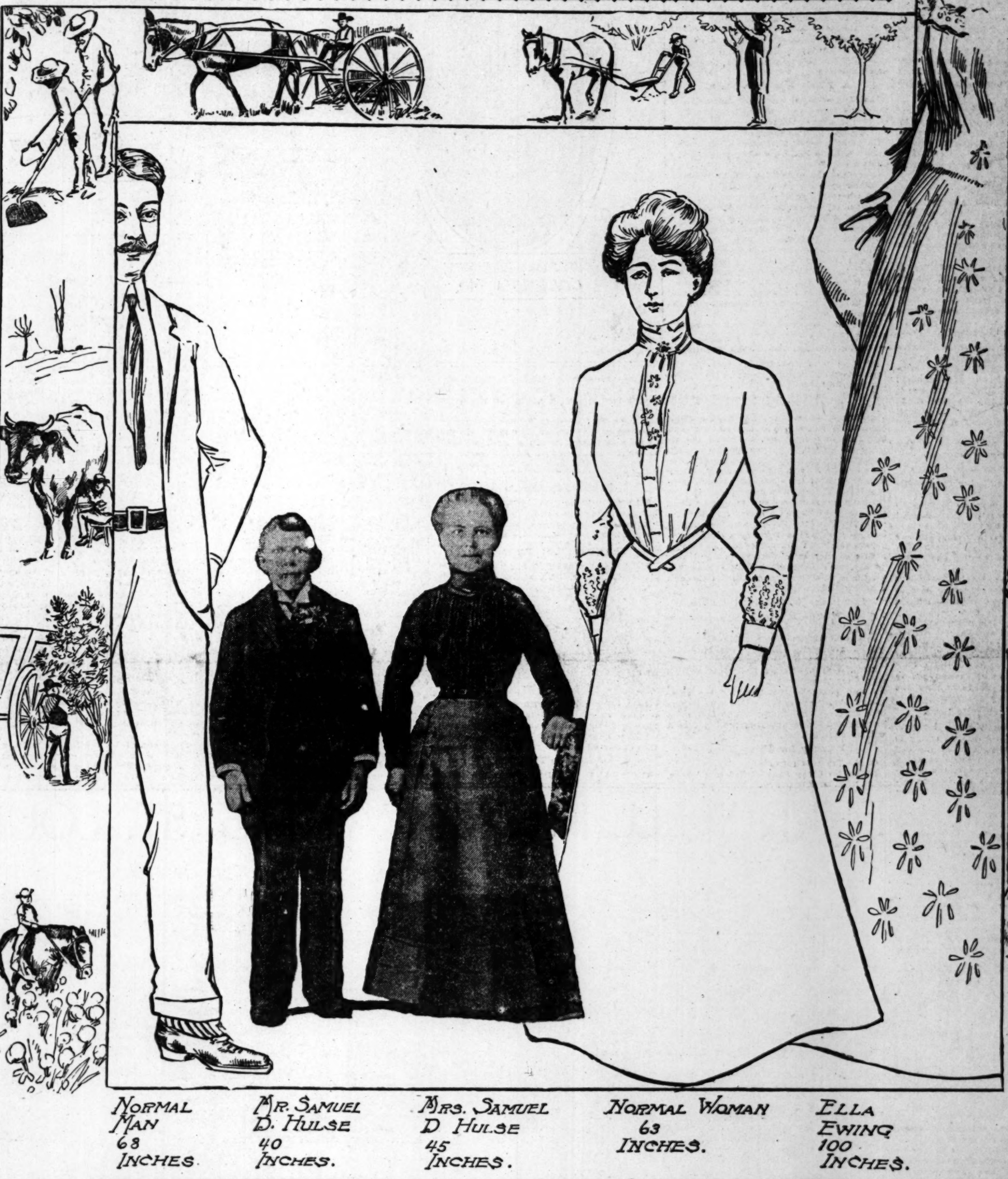
I asked Mr. Hulse if he and his bride had not slipped off to be married quietly, and he said:

"O, we had anything but a quiet wedding. Half of Barnard followed us to Maryville, and when people learned that we would be married at Dr. Allen's office, they packed the office."

Mrs. Hulse said that in the reception they

Missouri's tallest woman, Miss Ella Ewing's height is .....	100 inches
Mrs. S. D. Hulse's height is .....	45 inches
The average woman's height is .....	63 inches
Miss Ewing's weight .....	256 pounds
Mrs. Hulse's weight .....	50 pounds
The average woman's weight is .....	115 pounds
The length of Miss Ewing's foot is .....	16 inches
The length of Mrs. Hulse's foot is .....	6 inches
The length of the average woman's foot is .....	9 inches
The circumference of Miss Ewing's second finger is .....	4 1/4 inches
The circumference of Mrs. Hulse's wrist is .....	4 1/4 inches

Samuel D. Hulse's height is .....	40 inches
The average man's height is .....	68 1/2 inches
Mr. Hulse's weight is .....	50 pounds
The average man's weight is .....	140 pounds
Mr. Hulse's chest measures .....	29 inches
The average man's chest measures .....	37 inches
Mr. Hulse's waist measures .....	26 inches
The average man's waist measures .....	33 inches
The length of Mr. Hulse's arm to the hand is .....	17 inches
The length of the average man's arm is .....	18 inches
The length of Mr. Hulse's foot is .....	8 inches
The length of the average man's foot is .....	11 inches
Mr. Hulse's calf measures .....	10 1/4 inches
The average man's calf measures .....	13 inches



NORMAL MAN  
63  
INCHES.

MR. SAMUEL  
D. HULSE  
40  
INCHES.

MRS. SAMUEL  
D. HULSE  
45  
INCHES.

NORMAL WOMAN  
63  
INCHES.

ELLA  
EWING  
100  
INCHES.

received at their wedding she shook hands with people until her hand ached. Which is not to be wondered upon, considering her hand is 5 1/4 inches long and 2 inches wide. The ring which Miss Ewing, the Missouri giantess, wears upon her third finger would slip over the wrist of Mrs. Hulse and serve as a bracelet. This pretty little lady has never had a silk dress, but she could make for herself five dresses with the piece of goods consumed in making Miss Ella Ewing a single dress, with enough cloth left for many frills and ruffles. She could get five complete tailor-made suits out of the goods Miss Ewing requires for one skirt. Mrs. Hulse wears a No. 12 corset; Miss Ewing wears a No. 30. Mrs. Hulse wears children's shoes, size No. 12; Miss Ewing wears a No. 23 shoe. Out of the leather required for a single pair of shoes for Miss Ewing, there could be made five pairs for Mrs. Hulse. Numbers do not extend to Miss Ewing's size in gloves; Mrs. Hulse wears a child's size, No. 4 1/2. Mrs. Hulse wears No. 7 children's hose; Miss Ewing wears the largest size, opera length. Miss Ewing weighs 256 pounds, 106 pounds more than Mrs. Hulse, or more than four times as much. Miss Ewing is 100 inches high, and Mrs. Hulse is 45 inches, or less than half as tall. They are the largest and smallest women of Missouri, lovable women of different types. Mrs. Hulse is clinging, dependent; Miss Ewing is the typical American girl in manner, character and independence. Mrs. Hulse cares nothing for outdoor sports; they are Miss Ewing's chief pleasure. Both have a natural love of home and domestic duties. One is in stature a child, needing care; the other is in

stature a giantess, able and loving to help others. Little Mrs. Hulse is religiously strict as the Puritan and without sense of humor. Miss Ewing is religious upon a broader plan and keenly appreciative of humor. She delights in the company of merry-makers, while Mrs. Hulse prefers the quiet of her home. So much for the difference between the tallest and shortest women in Missouri.

The average man is 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high. Mr. Hulse, farmer of 200 acres, is 3 feet and 4 inches. The average man is 37 inches around the chest. Mr. Hulse is 29 inches. The average man has a waist circumference of 34 inches. Mrs. Hulse's waist measures 26 inches. The average man has a foot 12 inches long. Mr. Hulse's is 8. The average man weighs 140 pounds. Mrs. Hulse weighs 50 pounds. The average man has a 13-inch calf. Mr. Hulse's is 10 1/4 inches. Here is a table of Mr. Hulse's proportions:

Weight .....	50 pounds
Height .....	45 inches
Bust .....	27 inches
Waist .....	18 inches
Circumference of hip .....	23 inches
Length of arm, shoulder to finger tips .....	22 inches
Length of forearm .....	15 1/4 inches
Length of hand .....	5 1/4 inches
Width of hand .....	3 inches
Length of foot .....	6 inches
Ball of foot .....	2 1/4 inches
Ankle .....	7 inches
Thigh .....	13 inches
Calf .....	10 1/4 inches

These little people told me how they met, became acquainted and became sweethearts. From their story I am convinced that Cupid proceeds in Lilliput much after the methods he employs in our own world of 5-foot men and 5-foot women. This is what the little husband told me of their first meeting:

"My wife and I met first on the third day of last September. Dr. Bennett of Blockow, Mo., called me into his office one day, saying he wanted to introduce me to a lady about my size. The lady was Sarah."

They declared it was not a case of love at first sight. The little wife declared she cared nothing at all for her husband when first she met him. She said to me:

"I had never thought of marrying. I had never cared for young men. They were so much larger than I am, and they treated me like a child. I resented it. But Sam was my own size. I liked him, and soon learned to love him."

The groom's testimony as to the courtship was this:

"I liked Sarah the first time I saw her. I do not believe in small families. I hope and soon loved her. I loved her a long time before I told her. I was afraid she did not like me as well as I was anxious she should. When I did ask her to become my wife she would not give me her promise for a long time. I suppose it is the way with girls. I thought at first I was not going to get her, for she is an only daughter and her mother did not readily consent to the wedding. I assured her I could take good care of her, and I can do a man's work on the farm. Of course

there are some things I cannot do because of my stature, but I can keep busy all the time."

By SARAH STEPHENS HULSE.

I WAS born July 26, 1871, on a farm near Dodsonville, Ill. I lived in Illinois until I was 12. My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stephens, moved to New Market, Mo., where we lived for 15 years. I was educated in the public schools of New Market, Mo. As a child I was very sensitive over my size.

We moved to Missouri three years ago. My father is now in the mercantile business at Barnard. I have five brothers, none of them measures over five feet. All of my mother's and father's people are small.

I like housework, even to washing dishes. Rev. Knean, before he married us, asked me if I objected to washing dishes. I told him I did not, then he laughed and said he would marry us.

I am very fond of children. I think a family of six children is a nice number. Just as Mrs. Hulse, or more than four times as much. Miss Ewing is 100 inches high, and Mrs. Hulse is 45 inches, or less than half as tall. They are the largest and smallest women of Missouri, lovable women of different types. Mrs. Hulse is clinging, dependent; Miss Ewing is the typical American girl in manner, character and independence. Mrs. Hulse cares nothing for outdoor sports; they are Miss Ewing's chief pleasure. Both have a natural love of home and domestic duties. One is in stature a child, needing care; the other is in

I like to make children's clothing. I don't like anything that is large. I am a milliner and like to trim hats, but I don't like to wait on customers. They think that I do not know the business. They treat me like a child.

I never cared to go with young men until I met Mr. Hulse and he was small. I don't like large men. I know no other life. I can do a man's work as far as strength goes, but there are some things I cannot do, because I am not tall enough. I like to take care of stock, and especially horses. They have so much sense. A horse knows just as well as you do if you are afraid of him, and if you mistreat him.

I used to go to the dances, apple cuttings and husking bees and parties around here, but I have not gone since I met Sarah. She don't believe in them.

I have called on a good many young ladies, but I never thought of marrying until after I met Sarah. I always wanted marry a woman of my own size.

I think we will be happy, because we love each other. It was a love match, and simple.

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By SAMUEL D. HULSE.

I WAS born June 16, 1867, on this farm. My father was T. E. Hulse and one of the pioneers of this country.

I have lived all my life on this farm, and attended the district school. The boys would tease me and I would fight at the drop of a hat. I was strong and when I got a hold they could not shake me off.

When I was 16 years old a man wanted me to travel with a show, but father and mother would not hear of it.

I like farm life. I know no other life. I can do a man's work as far as strength goes, but there are some things I cannot do, because I am not tall enough. I like to take care of stock, and especially horses. They have so much sense. A horse knows just as well as you do if you are afraid of him, and if you mistreat him.

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# ADVICE FOR WOMEN ON BEAUTY AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Answers to Sunday Post-Dispatch Readers' Inquiries by Harriet Hubbard Ayer and Margaret Rathbone Kent.

**E**DNA.—The small perforations you describe are enlarged pores. Try this treatment:  
It takes a long time to cure enlarged pores, and the only way I know of is by the use of the scrubbing brush and a pure hygienic soap. By this process the pores, which have become enlarged by the clogged secretions, are kept free and gradually they will contract and become normal in size. I know of thousands of cures effected in this manner.

**A Bad Taste in the Mouth.**  
MATILDA.—The bad taste is caused by some trouble with the digestive organs. Take a teaspoonful of phosphate of soda in a glass of water an hour before breakfast and the same quantity before retiring at night.

**Gray at Fifteen.**  
BROKEN HEARTED.—I am not surprised you are distressed. I think you should have scalp massage, and you might try this tonic, which I am assured by several correspondents, will restore premature gray hair:  
Hair Tonic.—Sulphate of quinine, 40 grains; tincture of nux vomica, 2 drams; tincture of capsicum, 1 dram; fluid extract of Jarborandi, 4 drams; spirit of rosemary, 1 ounce; glycerine, 4 drams; rosewater, 8 ounces.

**Remedy for Dandruff.**  
MAY.—Shampoo your hair at least once a week, using the following mixture:  
Yolk of one egg, one pint of hot rain-water, one ounce of spirit of rosemary; beat the mixture up thoroughly and use it warm, rubbing it well into the skin of the head. Rinse thoroughly in several waters. This wash is good for dandruff where the ordinary shampoo fails.  
If you are faithful in the use of this shampoo it will certainly be beneficial.

**For Eczema.**  
ECZEMA.—You are suffering from a distressing skin disease.  
I think you should have a physician's care, but if you choose to try the following remedies they may be helpful.  
At this distance it is impossible to say that they will be efficacious, but I will try to allay the intense itching apply this cooling mixture:  
Diluted alcohol, 8 ounces; glycerine, 6 drams; cologne, 6 drams; tincture of benzoin, 8 drams; salicylic acid, 50 grains; menthol, 40 grains.

After applying this lotion the following powder may be dusted on freely:  
Rice powder, 240 grains; talcum, 120 grains; zinc stearate, 60 grains; substrate of blamuth, 20 grains.  
Sometimes a solution of thymol one to one thousand is very good to allay the itching.

**Losing Her Husband's Love.**  
EDITH.—I am sincerely sorry for you, and I think you are quite right in trying to repair your faded looks. But let me beg of you before you attempt to do anything for your complexion try to cure the dreadful disease, which makes its victims offensive because it produces the sickening catarrhal breath.  
I have reason to believe that catarrh can in many cases be cured, and in ninety cases out of one hundred can be kept in subjection by the use of hyposcrous and glycoscrous. The preparations are official and are used by physicians and in every hospital.

**Is Peroxide Harmless?**  
MRS. L.—Peroxide is antiseptic and will not injure the hair when used with moderation and without ammonia. It only affects the hair already grown out. And the hair at the roots as it grows out is of the natural color, so that, of course, it is necessary to retouch.

Personally, I think it is a mistake to use peroxide, but if the subject wishes to lighten her hair or to produce a golden shade there is no less harmful method of attaining this effect.  
I cannot give you a formula for your complexion without knowing what the trouble is. It is constitutional for some women to be pale. Physical culture and deep breathing, also careful attention to the rules of hygiene, make the best treatment for acquiring a natural color in the face.

**Her Nose Is Too Fat.**  
YOUNG GIRL.—I do not think massage would have any noticeable effect in a treatment to reduce a nose too fat at the tip. You might try the pinching movement, but do not stroke the nose upwards, as you suggest; that would only make matters worse. A surgeon could remedy the defect. Don't you think you probably exaggerate the shape of your nose? I doubt very much if it is as bad as you say.

**For a Stain From High Collars.**  
BELLA.—Bichloride of mercury in coarse powder, 15 grains; distilled water, 1 pint. Agitate the two together until a complete solution is obtained. Then add one-half ounce of glycerine. Apply with a small sponge as often as agreeable. This is not strong enough to blister and skin the face in average cases. It may be increased or reduced in strength by adding to or taking from the amount of bichloride of mercury. Do not forget that this last ingredient is a powerful poison and should be kept out of the reach of children and ignorant persons.

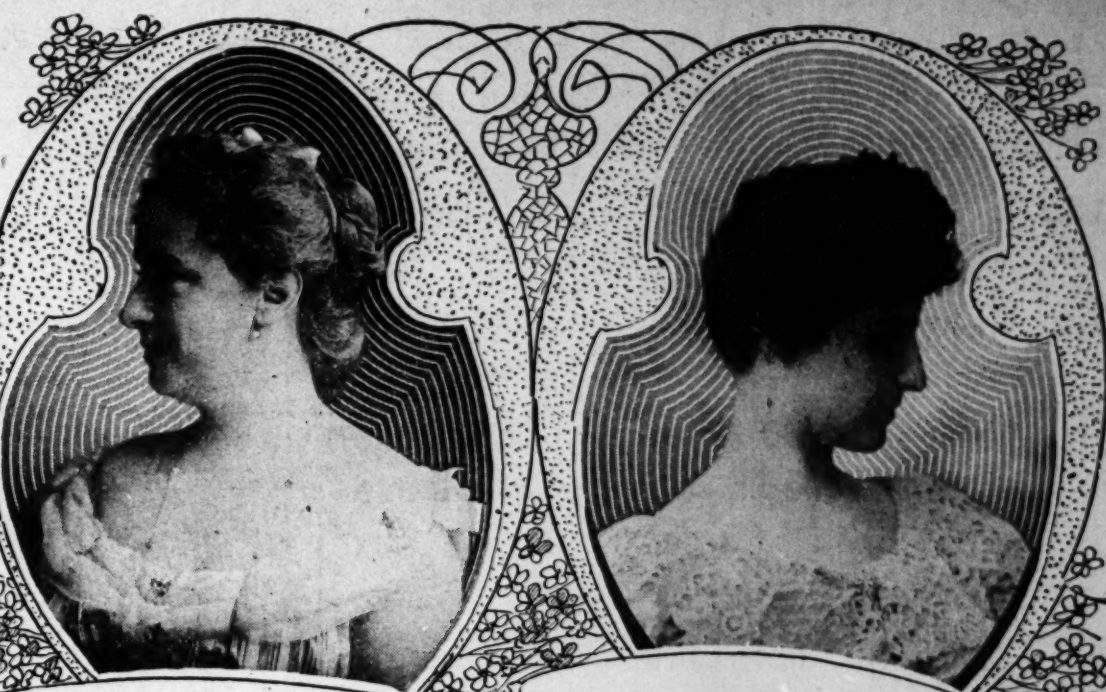
**For Very Dry Hair.**  
ADA.—Hair tonic: Phenol acid, 3 grains; tincture of nux vomica, 7½ grains; tincture of red snakeroot, 25 grains; tincture of cantharides, 1 grain; cologne, 120 grains; sweet almond oil, 60 grains. Apply to the roots of the hair with a soft sponge once or twice a day. This lotion is especially good for very dry hair.

**Remedy for Pimples.**  
FLORENCE.—This is an excellent remedy for ordinary pimples:  
Carbolic acid, 15 drops; borax, 60 grains; glycerine, 4 drams; tannin, 20 grains; alcohol, 1 ounce; rosewater, 2½ ounces. Mix and dissolve and apply night and morning.

**To Keep the Hair in Curl.**  
Curling fluid: Gum arabic dissolved in water.

## A GROUP OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM NEARBY CITIES

Reproduced by the Sunday Post-Dispatch Half Tone Photo Engraving Process



Mrs. C.B. SEBASTIAN,  
COLUMBIA, MO.

Miss CECIL DE ST. AUBIN,  
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Miss Rella TRUITT,  
COLUMBIA, MO.

Miss MARY IGLEHART,  
COLUMBIA, MO.



Miss JENNIE L. STILES,  
OF WINDSOR, HENRY CO., MO.

Miss MADELE JACOBS,  
COLUMBIA, MO.

This is far better and much easier than chopping it.

### New Ways of Preparing Lettuce.

Stock cabbage lettuce, well headed, can be made dainty and tasty if prepared in the following manner: Take a piece of cheesecloth of fine netting and tie about the head to prevent its falling apart. Put a pint of salted soup stock in a draining pan, lay the lettuce in it, cover, and let it simmer for half an hour. Then take it out, unbind and lay in a hot-covered dish until you have prepared the sauce. If necessary a little browned stock may be added. Thickened with browned flour and butter, season with salt and pepper, and strain for the lettuce.

### How to Raise Ferns.

With the exception of the maidenhair, which requires a heavier, richer loam, the soil in which ferns are placed should be a mixture of one-half sand, one-quarter fibrous peat, one-half broken mature sod and one-quarter to one-sixth of leaf mold. You may have difficulty in finding peat, but sandstone or micaceous blocks, which may be found almost anywhere, will tend to keep the soil open.  
Always place a large piece of broken pot, curved side up, over the hole in the bottom of the pot to allow drainage. Over this put broken bits about an inch deep and fill in with prepared soil.

The ordinary flower pot is right for this purpose, but a wide, flat pot is better, as it allows more room for the roots and creeping stems.

### The Popular Fern Ball.

The lack of success in the care of fern balls is, doubtless, due to the following causes: Either because they are cheap and worthless ones or they are not kept wet enough.

They should be soaked in tepid water from 10 to 15 minutes every morning. A very good plan is to put a hook in the butler's pantry, or some similar place, and

after the plant has been soaked it should be hung on this hook to drain thoroughly before returning to the window. A fern ball requires plenty of light, but little, if any, sun. It should never be kept out of doors, even in the hottest weather. Drafts will ruin it.

**Some Good Things to Know.**  
Borled linseed oil, one-third part turpentine, is excellent for oiling floors.

To make meat and fowl tender put a spoonful of vinegar into the boiling water. For wholesomeness use more salt and less lard in your cooking.

After odorous substances wash the hands with mustard water. There is nothing better.

A mixture of whiting and ammonia is excellent for cleaning bathtubs. It should be rubbed on thoroughly and rinsed off with hot water.

Common yellow soap will remove mildew. Rub the discolored spot and use soft starch

on that; rub the starch well in and put in the sun to dry.  
Lemon juice will bring out the flavor of fish better than anything else can. Use especially on boiled fish and cut this about as a garnish.

Nutmegs give a finer flavor than used because they grow in the same soil, and mace is simply the covering of the nutmeg.

To clear the pantry of insects, dissolve two pounds of alum in four quarts of boiling water. Take a brush and apply boiling hot to the cracks and crevices in the closet, on shelves, etc.

Carving knives and forks should never be put into hot water—in fact, should not be placed in water at all. They can be thoroughly cleaned by holding over the pan and rubbing with a cloth. Emery stones is best to sharpen.

Kerosene oil is the best thing for cleaning stoves. Put a few drops on a cloth and rub well. Never throw water in which you have washed articles with kerosene into galvanized iron pails. The chemical combination is malodorous and destructive.

Whenever, through neglect, anything you have cooked becomes scorched, the scorched taste will disappear if you put the vessel containing the food in a pail of water for a few minutes.  
Linen must be thoroughly dry and well aired before it is put away. When it shows signs of turning yellow, wring out in lukewarm soap and water, dry and store again.

A good furniture varnish can be made with half a pint of spirits of wine to which have been added one ounce of gum sandarach, half an ounce of shellac, quarter of an ounce of mastic, quarter of an ounce of Venice turpentine. When dissolved add sufficient to color.

### "Hangnail."

"Hangnail" is a disfigurement of the finger nails to which many are subject, and causes severe pain whenever an attempt is made to tear it off.

To remove "hangnails" various methods are employed—some people bite them off, others cut them, and again, some pull them off with the hand. But the best way is to loosen the membrane of the nail with a blunt instrument and then cut away the ragged flesh with a pair of scissors.

If the membrane grows too long, or rather too high on the finger nail, press it back with a blunt instrument and then cut off with a pair of curved scissors. Indeed, the membrane should be pressed back every day after washing the hands. Do not, however, be too rough in the treatment of the nails if you do not wish to run the risk of injuring them at the roots.

### FRENCH TASTE IN DRESS.

PERHAPS no woman in the world shows as much taste and good sense in the matters of dress as French women. It is even safe to say that they are perfectly dressed.

Thrift, not extravagance, is the foundation of character in rich and poor alike, and the Frenchwoman is educated to it.

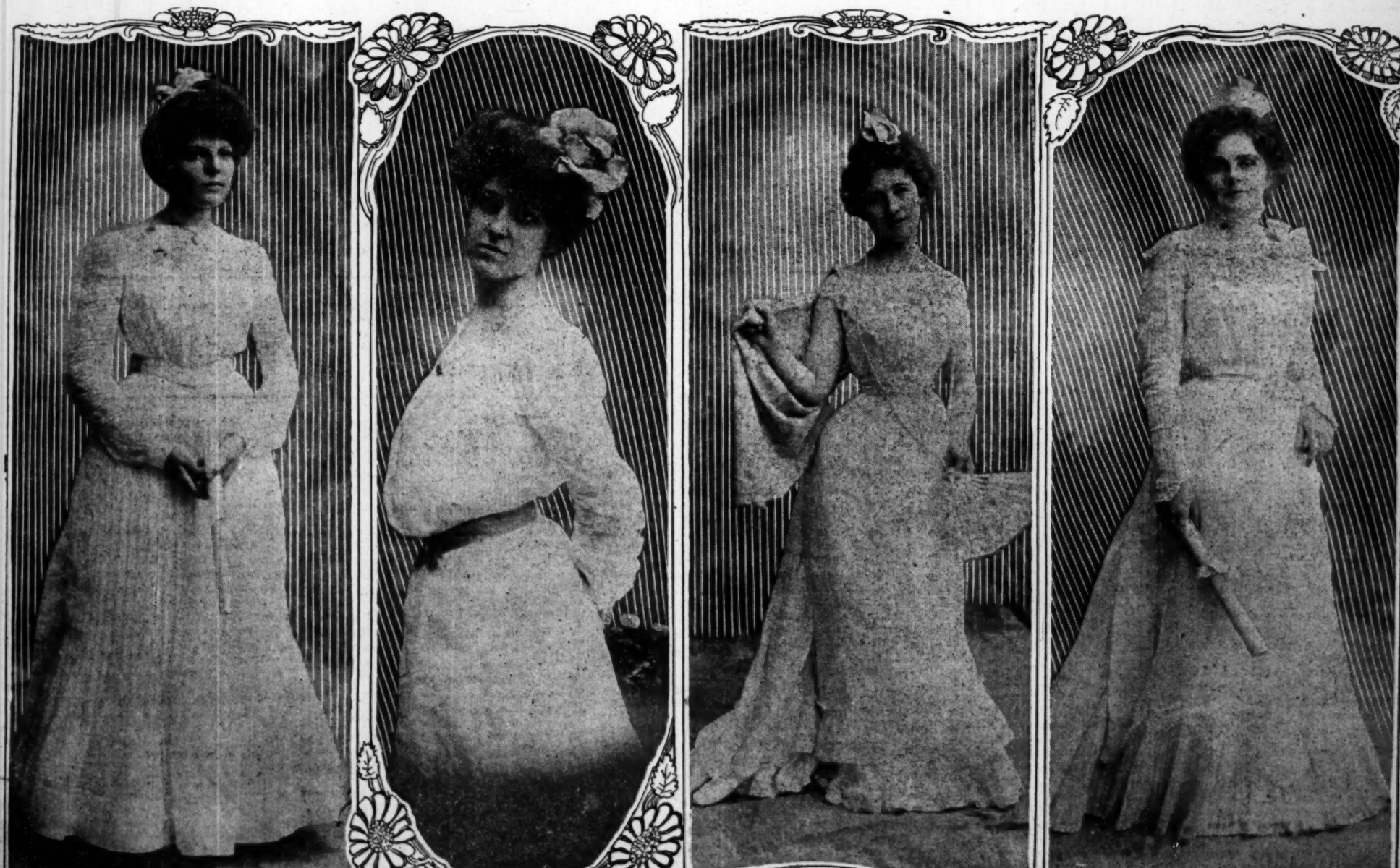
She devotes more attention to and has more pride for what is not visible—her underwear, such as petticoats, corsets, hose, etc.—and sees to it that these things are selected according to her occupation and station in life. One costly thing is not purchased at the expense of another.

A servant, for instance, will not make herself ridiculous—as they constantly do in America—by appearing on the street in a red silk petticoat, colored stockings and ragged shoes. If she cannot afford to have feathers in her hat she will not buy stupid looking imitations. Rather go without them and wear a hat that is neat, though cheap. Nor will a French woman use expensive trimmings for a gown of cheap material. But she sees to it that it is perfect fitting.

Her underclothing, which is always clean and trim, gives her that sense of comfort and that graceful carriage which go far toward building up self-respect.

In fact, she is tidy from tip to toe and a model for all other women.

## FOUR WELL KNOWN YOUNG ST. LOUIS WOMEN



Miss ADELE STAMM,  
219½ PENN ST.

Miss MARIE DIERKES,  
5626 CHAMBERLAIN AVE.

Miss GERTRUDE STARKY,  
2319 HICKORY ST.

Miss JOSEPHINE CASHIN,  
3945 WASHINGTON BLVD.

PHOTOS BY OLIVE STUDIO, D.



# THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH PICTORIAL FASHION LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, July 1.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday  
Post-Dispatch.

THE Parisiennes are packing up their daintiest costumes for Trouville and Aix-of-linen, of lace, of mousseline de soie, of English embroidery, of light tulle.

All gowns to be "à la mode" must be of the very lightest and frothiest material and tucked and encrusted and re-encrusted and painted—until little of the original material is visible. The tendency of the mode is toward dresses formed of corsage and skirt "en suite."

Yet a new kind of coat is making its appearance, which is known as the "casquin." It is the elongated bolero, made with a basque rapporte at the waist where the seam line of the basque is hidden by a high draped wash fixed with old fancy buttons.

Sometimes the fronts of the bolero remain short as of old and only the back is lengthened out into veritable coat tails, and sometimes the basque continues all round the waist, forming more or less a Louis XV. coat, though tightly drawn in at the waist by the inevitable ceinture.

The casquin may or may not be of different material to the skirt. When it is of different material the color is chosen carefully, that it may blend well with the material of the skirt, so that the effect of a complete costume is retained.

A charming casquin of champagne colored tulle, the other day was worn with a skirt of champagne colored linen, encrusted with alternate medallions of white and yellow tulle lace—the yellow medallions being tinted to the exact shade of the linen of the skirt and the tulle of the corsage.

The casquin itself was cut tight fitting, with huge revers and Robespierre turned back collar.

Below the waist the basque was cut in long deep points back and front and short over the hips; the fronts of the corsage opening over an inner chemise of tucked mousseline de soie encrusted with yellow tulle medallions, were cut into small tabs.

Scattered over the tulle of the casquin in regular natural sized bunches were exquisitely embroidered cornflowers in natural colors, most delicately nuanced.

The high draped waistband of cornflower blue mousseline de soie was fastened with old paste buttons. A broad strap, but of the exact tint of the yellow tulle, was wrathed in thick garlands of large blue cornflowers, with their natural foliage tied here and there with knots of dark blue velvet.

The sunshade which accompanied this delightful gown was built of the same material as the skirt and was encrusted with similar medallions of white and yellow tulle.

Another casquin toilet was of pale shrimp pink and paler ochre gulpure. The skirt of linen had a shaped founce of the gulpure encrusted with circular medallions of gulpure at regular intervals.

The upper part of the skirt was very tight fitting and cut into huge rounded tabs over the shaped founce. At regular intervals also were huge circular wreaths of gulpure roses inserted into the linen, so that the original material was only visible in the interstices between the lace flowers.

The casquin bodice was entirely built of gulpure unlined, over the tightly tucked corsage of pink linen. It was cut quite short in front where the revers fell loosely over the high waistband of white tulle. The basque was very long behind and was securely fastened by the quiet old buttons which also fastened the band behind.

The sleeves were of linen, much encrusted and built pagoda shaped over a huge bouffant of white mousseline de soie. The hat was of draped mousseline de soie, with a huge bunch of pink roses matching the exact tones of the dress, deftly set in at the left side above the ear.

Tet a third casquin merits description, for it was very lovely. Of turquoise tulle, cut short in front and long at the back, the casquin was encrusted all over with bunches of grapes cut out of yellowed Irish point.

The skirt of blue linen tucked in perpendicular lines was similarly encrusted. Round the waist was a high draped band of tulle over which a long sash of black tulle was tied, which fell in long ends on to the small train of the skirt.

Apart from casquin gowns there are no great novelties, unless it be the small and delightful capuchons of ruffled tulle, that many elegantes are wearing in lieu of the still popular boa.

These capuchons are made of all colors and generally match the tone of the gown with which they are worn. They are trimmed with multitudinous frills, tuckings or ruchings of mousseline de soie of the same colors, and are often edged with flowers, single rose blossoms or flowers fashioned of mousseline de soie with jeweled hearts.

It would seem that luxury of detail could reach no further limits. Most of the capuchons, which are shaped like those of the Normandy peasant—lying low and broad across the shoulders—are provided with long streamers in front, much tucked and ruched and caught here and there with knots of velvet or of flowers.

For casino gowns, the fashion is for the ethereal and diaphanous, as for racing meetings. As I said last week, English embroidery is a very favorite material for gowns, and, unlike other embroideries used, is never tinted, but is always used in pure white. The other embroidered ma-

terials—au "plumets"—are tinted to all strange yellow shades—to represent the color of old age and the ravages of time. The grand "châle" is to wear a dress which looks as if it had dwelt in clothes presses for many years.

To obtain this old-world effect the material is tinted irregularly—one might almost say in blotches. For these tintings tea and coffee are largely used, but preferably decoctions of saffron of red or yellow ochre or of old onion skins, which gives a deep orange.

A few "couturieres" have tried tintings in a dull sort of lichen-stained ash gray—but without much effect up to the present. French women, who are mostly pale or not-complexioned, seem to look specially well in the various yellowed tints so much in vogue.

Traveling wraps and cloaks for coach driving are a great feature at the present moment of the mode. Much elegance vies with the others in seeking out original ideas, for with the coach wrap especially much license is allowed.

At the meeting of the dress last week one elegant appeared in a wrap made exactly like a Japanese kimono, which she wore thrown negligently over her elaborate costume of lace and tulle, and with excellent effect.

The material of which it was built was dull black crepe de chine lined through-out with this Japanese silk in a faint turquoise blue, and the whole garment was exquisitely embroidered à la Japonaise with bunches of flowers of all kinds in their natural colors.

Another original lady wore an overwrap of black crepe de chine lined with thin black surah silk, made like a saut de lit, or, one might even say, like a peignoir de bain, no formless it was. The wide open sleeves and large turned back, loose collar were of thick string-colored gulpure, embroidered with fine golden threads. Around the waist was a rope of gold, which hung in thick knotted ends to the feet.

The lingerie gown, so much in favor last summer, is having its rival this season in the lingerie hat. This most summerlike affair is built in several ways. It is effective as a rough, flat, round hat, about which is twisted a scarf of white linen lawn, trimmed with narrow black lace insertion and edging.

The scarf, pointed on its ends, ties in a soft, easy bow at the back, with loops left to fall as they will. The brim turns slightly downward in an even slope all about like the stiff, round straw hats worn by small French children.

A different style of lingerie hat is one that has a soft fancy straw revealing at some one point the facing of the Valenciennes ruffling. It is composed of shirtings and ruffings of lawn and narrow lace, and a lace encrusted scarf of lawn is tied loosely about the crown.

The well dressed woman in such an attire sees to it that her corset is so perfect a fit,

**DRESS OF SOFT  
TAFFETAS ORNAMENTED  
WITH BANDS OF BLACK  
VELVET RIBBON AND  
APPLICATIONS OF  
EMBROIDERIES, SKY-  
BLUE TAFFETA  
WAIST-COAT.**

A hat built entirely of tiny white dimity tuckings and narrow ruffings of Valenciennes, white or ochre, has a long black ostrich plume curved about its upturned brim.

A capeline is another shape that is liked in lingerie materials, its trimming consisting of a sort of lawn, either embroidered like a handkerchief or edged with a hem-stitched band of pale blue or mauve linen lawn.

A lingerie gown that is quite new is built of a linen of the quality and kind of which sheets are made. Its pretended air of homeliness is intensified by peasant made linen laces and peasant embroideries—the bold, richly hued bouquets of Brittany or the rich many colored Oriental borders of Hungary and Russia.

A wrap for such a gown may be a bolero of black tulle with short, wide sleeves and a low neck bordered with a collar of embroidered white batiste. White batiste embroidered motifs are now the smartest trimming for gowns of black tulle.

The effect is quiet and original. Another new arrangement of black and white, due, no doubt, to the prevalence of black toilets in the fashionable world—Even Paris—after the death of the queen of England, is the striping of a white lawn frock with black tulle, stitched bands in vertical lines.

A very short bolero that completes the princess body is of white embroidered lawn. Pale blue tulle in high culture, with buttons on its front and tails at the back, is a pretty addition to such a gown. The boleros of pale tinted cloth or of black tulle are the nicest of summer wraps. They are made short in order to show the ceinture of the gown with which they are worn, and the neck is usually low and has a turned down collar of embroidery or lace.

Its sleeves, as a rule, end at the elbow either with wide flaring hems, untrimmed, or with broad turned up cuffs.

The bouffant drape of the dress sleeve about the forearm completes them gracefully. The prettiest thing in an unlined mousseline wrap (those colowebby affairs that the mondains consider almost necessary this summer) is a scant but loose sacque reaching to the knees, of white mousseline bordered with festoons of cretonne flowers set directly upon the edge.

The festoons continue up one side of the



**DRESS OF POPPY MAUVE LINEN ORNAMENTED WITH  
STITCHED BANDS AND APPLICATIONS OF ECRU LINEN,  
LACE CHEMISETTE.**



**A GOWN FOR THE RACES  
BY REDFERN.**

## HALF HOSE ARE FASHIONABLE IN THE EAST



THE summer girl has discarded stockings and has substituted socks.

Long stockings are condemned to the inscrutable limbo of last year's fashions. That is to say, every thoroughly modish young woman has forgotten all about them. It's a European fancy, she will tell you. And it's being followed up with such a resolute zeal that shopkeepers are engaged in a hot rivalry for the successful showing of summer socks.

Indeed, it is at the shops that you may test the truth of the statements made here. For you might, of course, study and a hire

the summer girl for a whole season without arriving at any knowledge—unless you forced her to wade through a brook—as to whether the faintly bitten meshes that so bewitchingly emphasized the turn of her ankle, were half or whole length. And, moreover, it would be simply her own affair and not yours.

But if you ask at the best shops, your incredulity will be met by the statement that long stockings are not being worn at all. The short ones, shown in their stead, are extremely pretty, elaborate, expensive, but they in turn suggest another question. What keeps them in place? The question is answered for you by the

photographs reproduced here, which are a literal demonstration of a fashion obviously otherwise undemonstrable.

A new kind of garter which gives opportunity for a great many jeweled clasps and stilet bows has been invented for the single purpose of making the short stocking a practicable affair. Once adjusted the effect is neatness itself. The summer girl goes so far as to declare that they are more comfortable. That may be determined only by following her example.

The new garter, it may be added, resembles those worn by some men for a long time to hold their socks in place. The only difference is in the daintiness of them.



**HATS BY LENTHERIC**

## A FEW DELICACIES FOR THE SICK ROOM

HERE are recipes for some of the articles of diet most required in the sickroom.

**BARLEY WATER.**—Wash two ounces (wingless) pearl barley with cold water. Boil five minutes in fresh water; throw both waters away. Pour on two quarts boiling water; boil down to a quart. Flavor with thinly-cut lemon rind; add sugar to taste. Do not strain unless at the patient's request.

**FLAXSEED TEA.**—Flaxseed, whole, one ounce; white sugar, one ounce (cheap tea-blossom); liquorice root, half ounce (two small sticks); lemon juice, four tablespoons. Pour on these materials two pints boiling water; let stand in hot place four hours; strain off the liquor.

**STERILIZED MILK.**—Put the required amount of milk in clean bottles. (If for infants, each bottle holding enough for one feeding.) Plug mouths lightly with rubber stoppers; immerse in shoulder in kettle of cold water; boil 20 minutes, or, better steam 20 minutes in ordinary steamer; push stop-

pers in firmly, cool bottles rapidly and keep in refrigerator. Warm each bottle before using.

**JUNKET.**—Heat one pint fresh milk just lukewarm; add one teaspoonful essence of papain or one-half a rennet tablet; stir just enough to mix. Flavor if desired, with sugar, grated nutmeg and brandy. Pour into custard cups; let stand in cool place till firmly curdled.

**EGG LEMONADE.**—Beat one egg with one tablespoonful of sugar until very light; tablespoons lemon juice instead of wine.

stir in three tablespoons cold water and juice of small lemon; fill glass with pounded ice, and drink through straw.

**WINE WHISKY.**—Put two pints of new lukewarm; add one teaspoonful essence of papain or one-half a rennet tablet; stir just enough to mix. Flavor if desired, with sugar, grated nutmeg and brandy. Pour into custard cups; let stand in cool place till firmly curdled.

**EGG LEMONADE.**—Beat one egg with one tablespoonful of sugar until very light; tablespoons lemon juice instead of wine.

## HOW TO CLEAN A BATH TUB

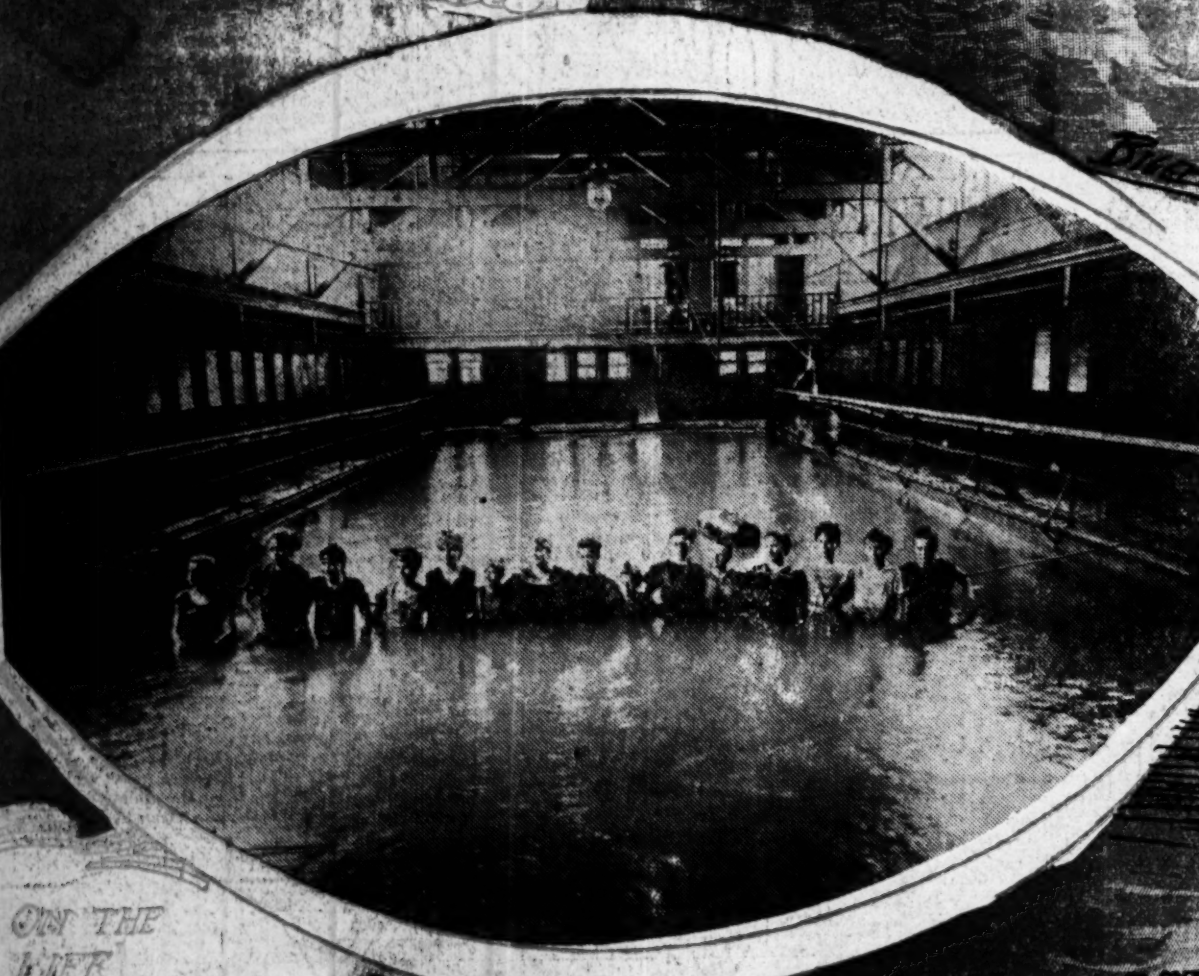
A enamelled bath-tub can be quickly and easily cleaned by wetting with a cloth wet with benzine and afterward washing with soap and water, or it can be scoured with a tablespoonful of kitchen salt wet with turpentine and then rubbed carefully with a clean cloth. When this latter method is employed care should be taken to see that the tub is perfectly dry before using the turpentine. When the enamel begins to wear off, apply the third and last coat.

your tub it is difficult to keep it clean. It should be re-enamelled, and can be done at slight expense. The first thing to do is to scrub the tub with a strong solution of soda and water. Let it dry and apply the first coat of enamel; dry again for two days and apply the second coat. After two days, the time necessary to dry the third coat, it will be perfectly dry and it will hold with cold water and let it sit six hours. Empty, dry, then apply the third and last coat.

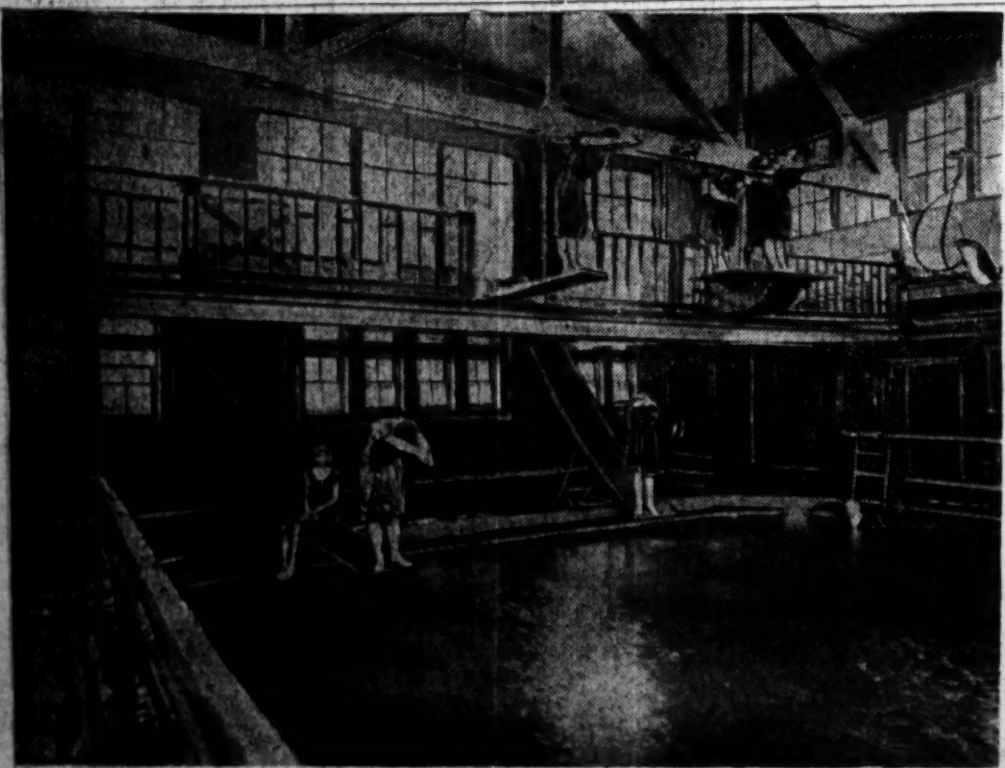




WATCHING  
A HIGH  
DIVE.



ON THE  
LIFE  
LINE



ALTOGETHER! GO!

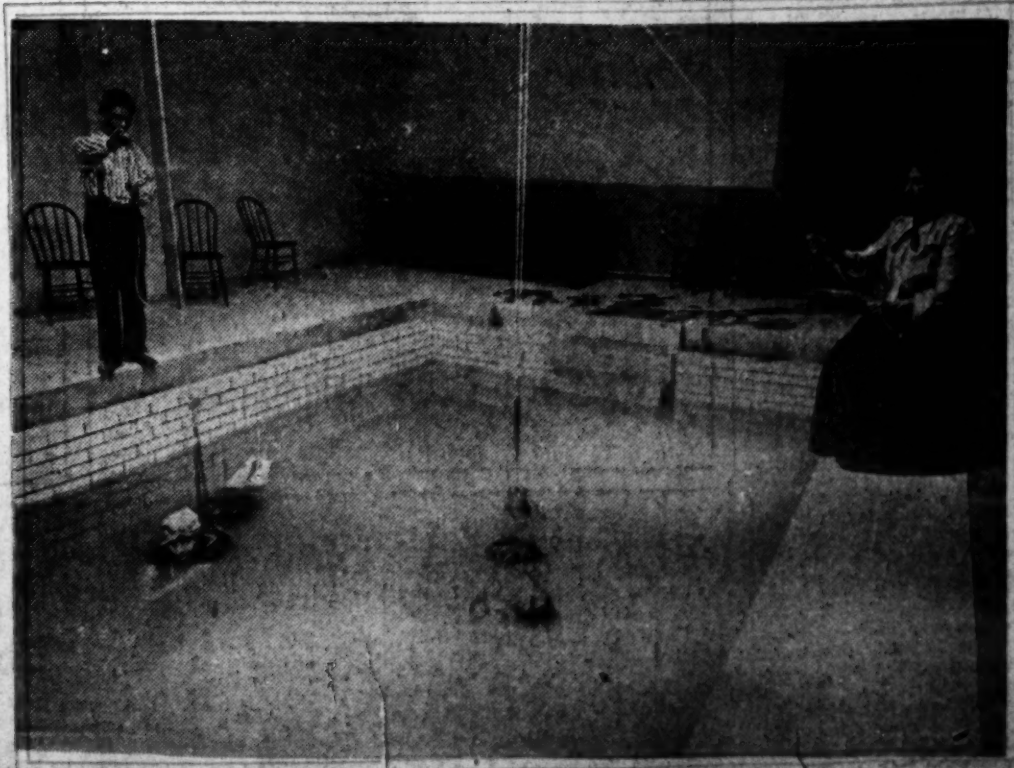


# A SUMMER MORNING IN THE BENTON SWIMMING SCHOOL

2914 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVE.



MISS LULU KING, 2600 S COMPTON AVE.  
A BACKWARD DIVE.



IN THE INSTRUCTION POOL

ONE of the expert swimmers seen in the Benton Park Swimming School these hot mornings are:

Miss Lulu King, 2600 South Compton avenue. She is one of the most daring of the merry crowd. She does the forward dive, the backward dive and the most difficult swimming strokes. Miss King takes great delight in diving. She ascends to the highest points in the building to make her dives.

Miss King is a blond and when clad in her bathing suit of pale blue flannel she reminds one of a sea nymph.

Miss Hilda Levy, 3013 South Jefferson avenue. Her chief pleasure is swimming under water. She makes the length of the pool feel in one stroke with ease, and regrets that the pool is not larger that she might continue. Miss Levy's bathing suit is of lavender flannel, trimmed in white braid.

Miss Lili Hanson, 2913 South Jefferson avenue, is another of the best swimmers in the pool. Her favorite method of swimming is the Canadian stroke, one of the most difficult strokes, the one hand over stroke used in all swimming races. Her suit is black brilliantine, trimmed with scarlet.

Miss Carrie Ritter, 200 Manchester avenue, is a skilled diver and under-water swimmer. Her suit is navy blue brilliantine, trimmed in white braid.

Miss Lucille Whitell, 2100 Maramee avenue, is one of the most graceful swimmers. Her bathing suit is of blue brilliantine, trimmed in scarlet.

Miss Johanna Kaub, 2803 Pestalozza avenue, is another of the best swimmers. She is a daring diver, and can do the most difficult strokes with ease. Her suit is of pale blue, with white trimmings.

Miss Ernestine Levy, 3013 South Jefferson avenue, amuses herself by treading water. She swims the entire length of the pool holding a turned candle in either hand, propelling her body by the motion of her feet. Her suit is of bright rose flannel, trimmed in white.

Miss Tillie Ritter, 2007 Manchester avenue, waters into the sport for enjoyment. She does not attempt any of the daring feats, but she has acquired an unusually graceful movement. Her suit is dark red flannel, trimmed in white.





# FUNNY SIDE OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PRESENTING MR.

F.M. HOWARTH,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE POST-DISPATCH, JULY 23, 1901.  
St. Louis, Sunday, July 23, 1901

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The Famous Comic Artist, Who Now Draws  
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS PAPER.



## MR. BOWERS MAKETH AN ATTEMPT AT ECONOMY.

(The Whyfore of Its Lamentable Failure.)



1-MR BOWERS-MARY. THIS GROSS EXTRAVAGANCE HAS GOT TO CEASE. IT'S NOTHING BUT DRESSES, HATS, CLOTHES FROM ONE YEAR'S END TO THE OTHER. NOW, JAYSON WAS TELLING ME THAT HIS WIFE TURNS ALL HER DRESSES AND MAKES THEM LOOK LIKE NEW, RETRIMS HER OLD HATS AND BONNETS. AND IN FACT EVERYTHING SHE WEARS SHE GETS DOUBLE USE OUT OF BY JUST A LITTLE TURNING AND TWISTING. YOU'LL HAVE TO DO THE SAME, AND THAT SETTLES IT!



2-MRS BOWERS-THE MEAN, MEAN MAN! THE IDEA OF HIS WANTING ME TO DRESS LIKE THAT DOWDY MRS. JAYSON. WELL, I JUST GUESS NOT. AT ANY RATE, WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER. I'LL TRY HIS THEORIES ON HIM.



3-MR BOWERS (SOME DAYS LATER)-OH, MARY, I FORGOT TO ASK YOU HOW ARE YOU MAKING OUT WITH THAT JAYSON IDEA OF THE ECONOMY I WAS SPEAKING TO YOU ABOUT THE OTHER DAYS. HAVE YOU STARTED ON IT?  
MRS. BOWERS-OH, YES. JUST WAIT A MOMENT AND I'LL SHOW YOU WHAT I HAVE DONE.



4-MRS. BOWERS (RETURNING)-YOU SEE, I THOUGHT IF I ATTEMPTED TO TURN MY GOWNS AND THINGS I COULD PAY ATTENTION TO YOUR CLOTHING FIRST, AND GET MY HAND IN. NOW, THIS PAIR OF TROUSERS YOU WERE GOING TO GIVE AWAY, I RIPPED THEM APART AND TURNED THEM. PUT THEM TOGETHER AGAIN AND NO ONE WOULD KNOW BUT WHAT THEY WERE AN ENTIRELY NEW AND DIFFERENT PAIR.



5-AND YOU SPOKE ABOUT GETTING A NEW HAT: YOU NEEDN'T NOW. I TOOK OFF THE OLD BAND AND REPLACED IT BY ONE I MADE OUT OF AN OLD SASH AND I BLACK ENED IT UP WITH STOVE-POLISH, TILL IT LOOKS JUST AS GOOD AS NEW.



6-AND YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO BUY SHOES FOR A YEAR. I MENDED UP ALL THESE OLD PAIRS AND SENT THEM TO THE COBBLER. HE HAD THEM HALF SOLED AND HEELED. JUST LOOK AT THESE LOVELY PATCHES HE PUT ON THEM. THEY ARE JUST AS STRONG AS NEW.



7-AS FOR NECKTIES, YOU'LL HAVE ENOUGH TO LAST FOR YEARS. YOU WOULD HARDLY BELIEVE WHAT BRILLIANT, BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL THINGS THEY MAKE WHEN TURNED ON THE WRONG SIDE AND I FOUND A LOT OF YOUR CAST-OFF COLLARS, TRIMMED ALL THE ROUGH EDGES AND SEWED UP THE BROKEN BUTTON-HOLES; THEY LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW!



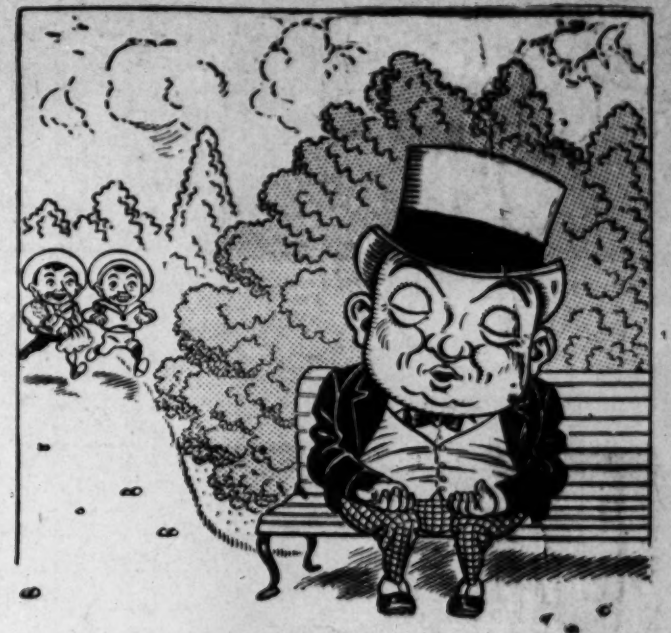
8-AND IF THERE IS ONE THING I PRIDE MYSELF ON IT IS THESE OLD SHIRTS. YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO BUY NEW ONES NOW. OF COURSE THE PATCHES ARE NOT OF THE SAME MATERIAL AS THE SHIRTS, BUT NO ONE WILL NOTICE IT UNLESS YOU TAKE YOUR COAT OFF.



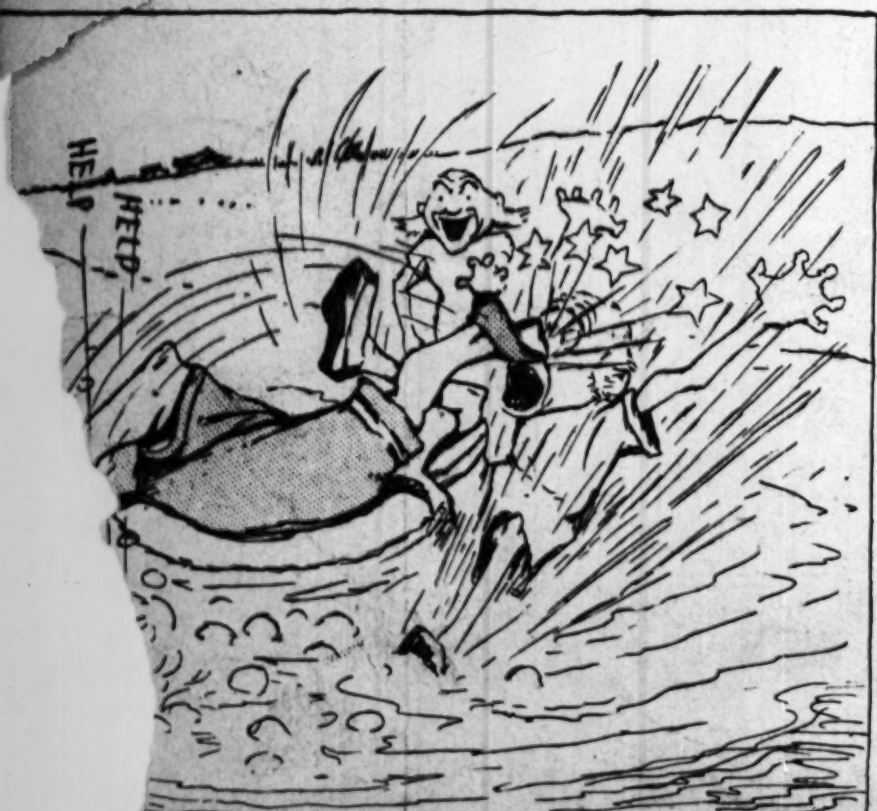
9-MR. BOWERS (AFTER HE GATHERS HIS SCATTERED MARY, COME, LISTEN TO ME. I REALLY WAS ONLY DEAR, ABOUT MRS. JAYSON. SUCH THINGS ARE BELIEVABLE, DEAR? NOW, HERE IS A BLANK SIGNED CHECK FOR THE AMOUNT YOU NEED AND MAKE YOUR NEIGHBOURS. MRS. JAYSON-POOH!



# AN ABDUCTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. - - - By F. M. HOWARTH.

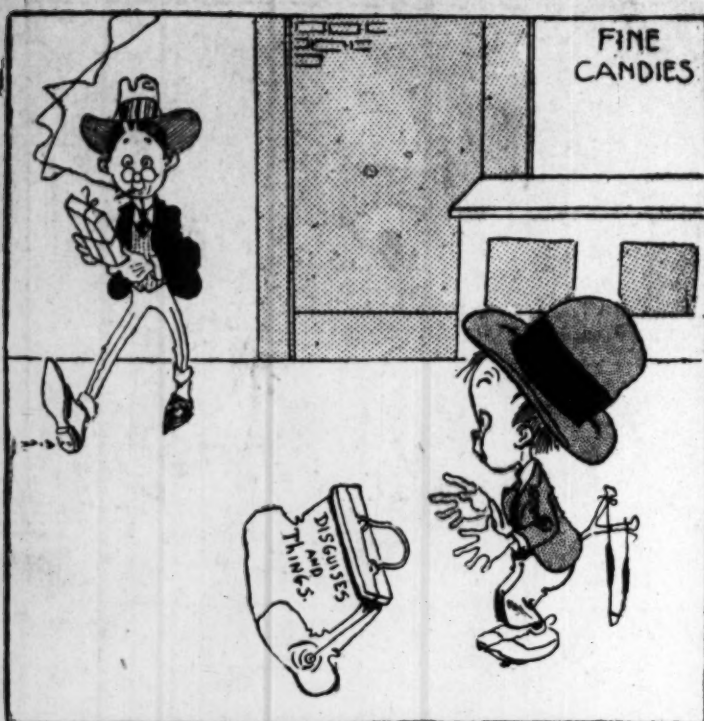


THEY THOUGHT HE WAS DROWNING AND TRIED TO SAVE HIM.

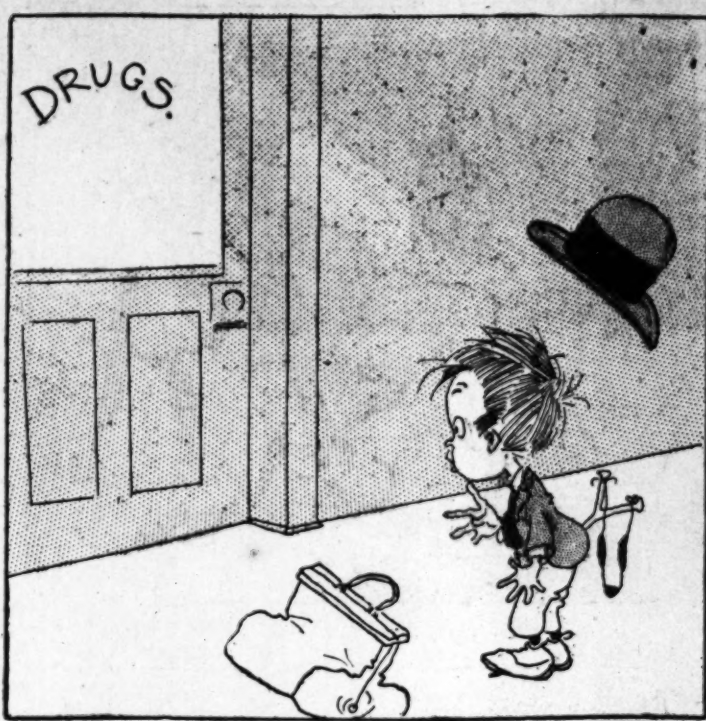




# SHERLOCK SAM'S GREAT POISONING CASE.



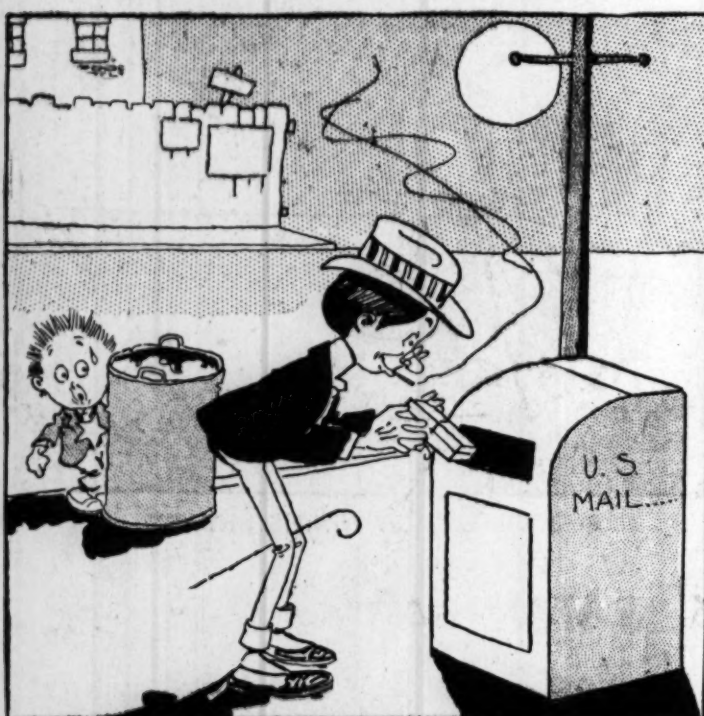
1—"AMAR!" CRIED SHERLOCK SAM. "CANDY!"



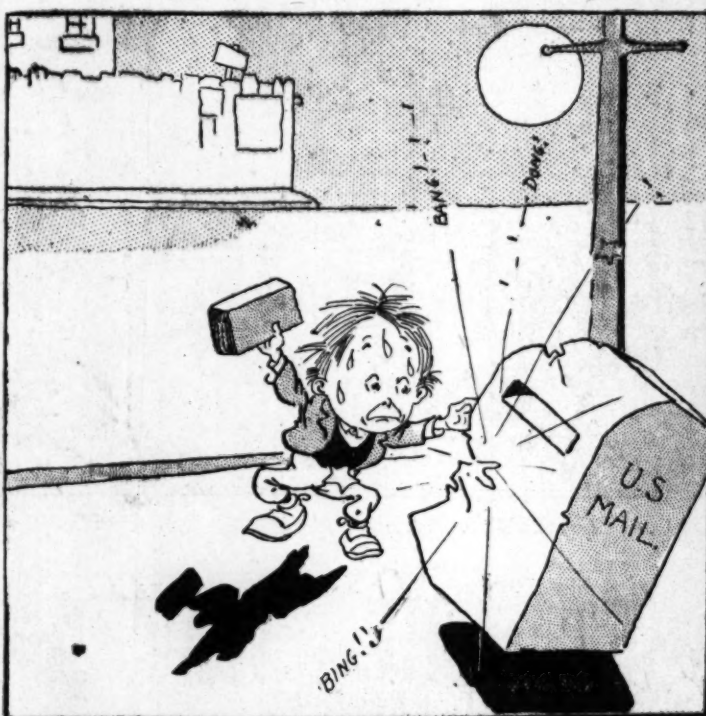
2—"HE ENTERS A DRUG STORE! I SCENT A CRIME!"



3—"NOW TO SHADOW HIM, DISGUISED!"



4—"HEAVINGS! HE MAILS IT. 'TIS POISONED!"

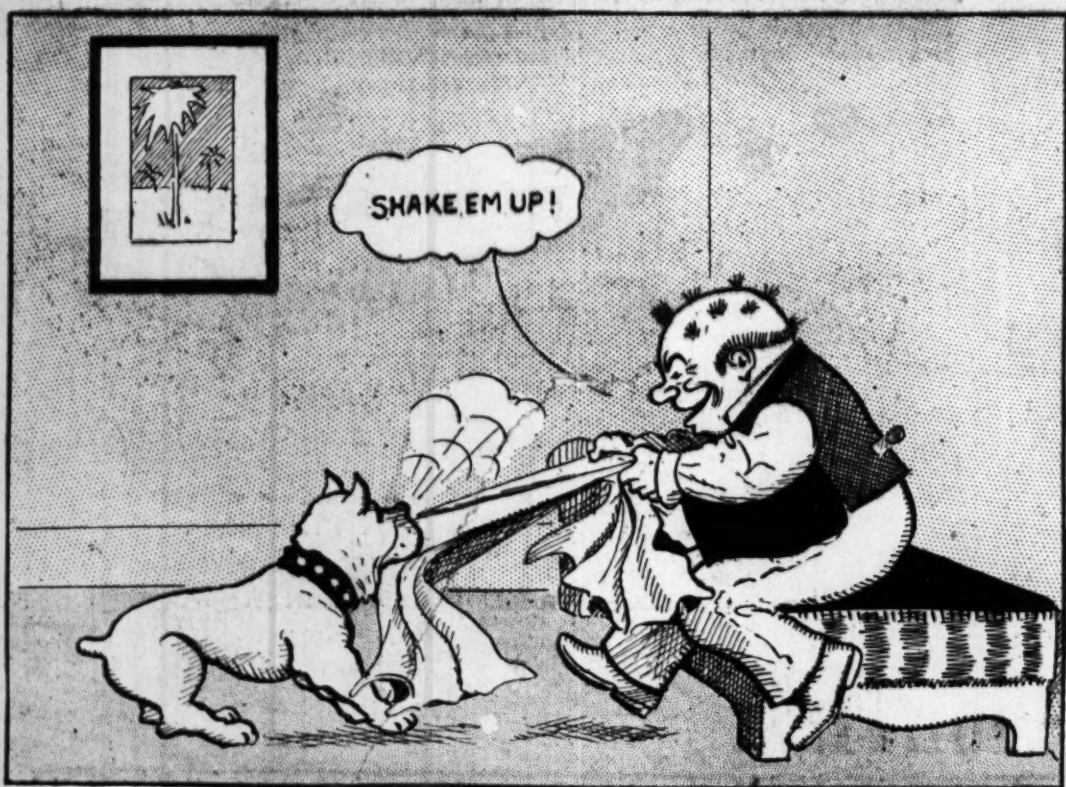


5—"I WILL BREAK THE BOX OPEN!"



6—"THE COP—" DESTROYIN' THE MAILS, EH?"

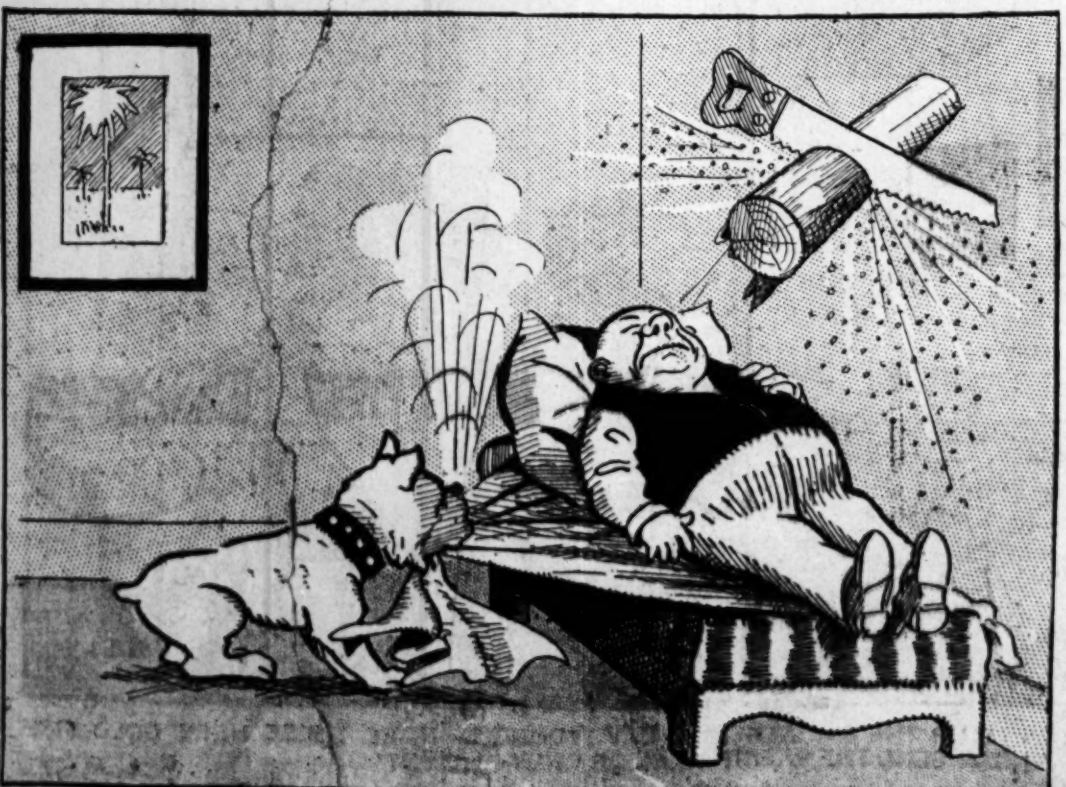
## IT WASN'T THE POOR DOG'S FAULT.



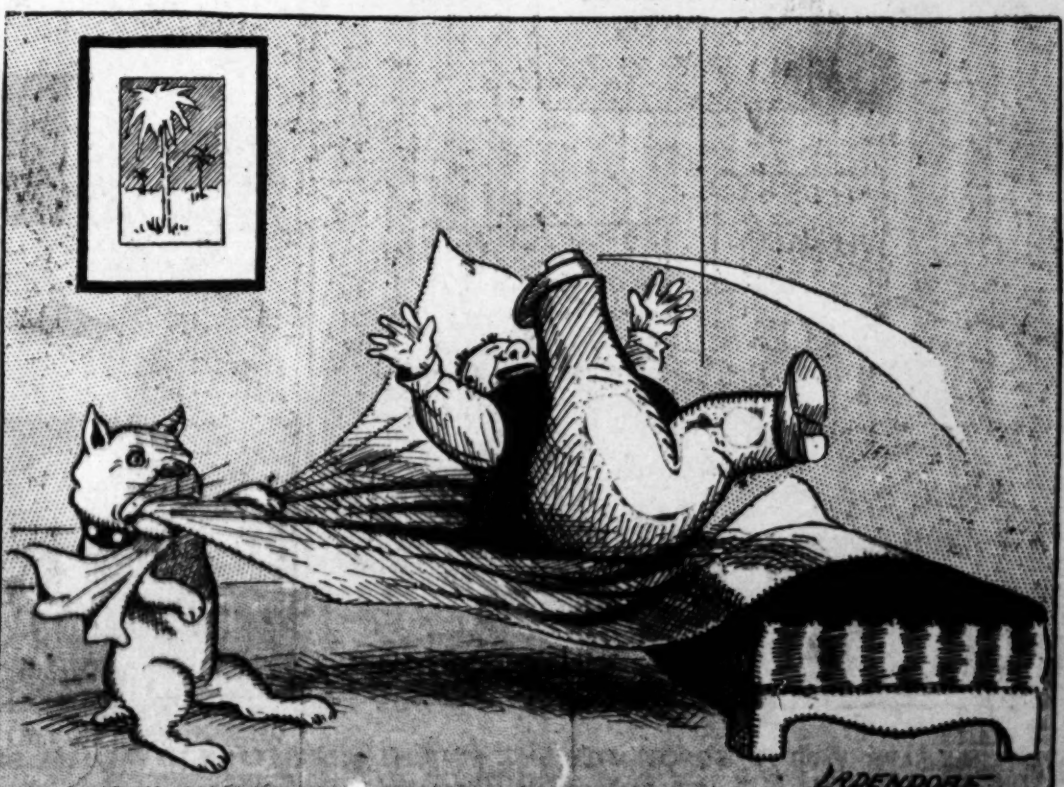
1—"SEE DER FUNNY TRICK DOG?"



2—"I WILL NOW LAY ME DOWN!"



3—"THE DOG—" I'LL HE TRICK AGAIN!"



4—"WON'T HE BE PLEASED!"

## OUR OWN HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY OLD DOCTOR LEMONOSKY  
(The Celebrated Originator of those Marvelous Discoveries.)

Dr. Lemonosky's Clothes Horse Bitters  
Dr. Lemonosky's Hankypank Soap  
Happiness.  
Dr. Lemonosky's Tincture of T-Rail  
Iron, and  
Dr. Lemonosky's Purple Pellets for P



Old Dr. Lemonosky.

If health was a thing that money could buy, the rich would all live and the poor would all die.

—Old Song.

WHAT is of more interest to the classes and the masses than HEALTH? The first greeting we give a friend is "How's your health?" The reply in nine cases out of ten used to be "Very poorly." But now, thanks to my marvelous medical discoveries, GOOD HEALTH is within the reach of rich and poor alike.

In taking charge of this Health Department I do so with Confidence. In fact I have so much confidence that the people say as I pass: "H'm, confidence man!" Meaning, "the confidence I have in that man, and his marvelous remedies is beyond expression."

For since then, I have been told it will be a wish I had taken only, I might have said, I send you of two of my friends in New York, Clothes Horse Bitters, a truly fine remedy. Truly yours, Dr. Lemonosky.

Dear Doctor—Several years ago I think it good for very little and travelling. I for your Clothes Horse Bitters, I now do a good day and enjoy truly yours, Dr. Lemonosky.

Dear Sir—I was



Mr. C.

and all run down, the large also, Clothes Horse Bitters, I wonder for me to get around, truly,

Here are some proud of! Only a bottle, it might be case there is no more there is no more that would have



"H'm! Confidence Man!"

I want to speak to you to-day concerning the first of my magical medicines, DR. LEMONOSKY'S CLOTHES HORSE BITTERS.

I can say without fear of contradiction that there is no such medicine in the world as DR. LEMONOSKY'S CLOTHES HORSE BITTERS.

DOES THE CONSTITUTION FOLLOW THE FLAG? YOUR CONSTITUTION WILL NOT FLAG IF YOU USE DR. LEMONOSKY'S CLOTHES HORSE BITTERS—LEMONOSKY.

It would be idle for me to dwell upon the merits of my Clothes Horse Bitters. Here are testimonials. I pay the highest market price for testimonials:

Dear Dr. Lemonosky—My watch was all run down. It needed a regulator. I took your marvelous Clothes Horse Bitters in good time and in my case it worked like a charm. It is the best spring medicine in the world. Very truly yours, CHARLES KUMMER.

last cases what Clothes Horse Bitters. Old Dr. Lemonosky any time by people. To parties readily have written him.

Dr. Lemonosky's Clothes Horse Bitters. I was every my medicines tell me their friends. I my book want to waste your it to my

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# WOMAN! IN OUR HOURS OF EASE, UNCERTAIN, COY AND HARD TO PLEASE!



1-MER'S BOY SEES NEW GIRL FROM THE CITY.



2-HE STARTS TO TRY TO WIN HER.



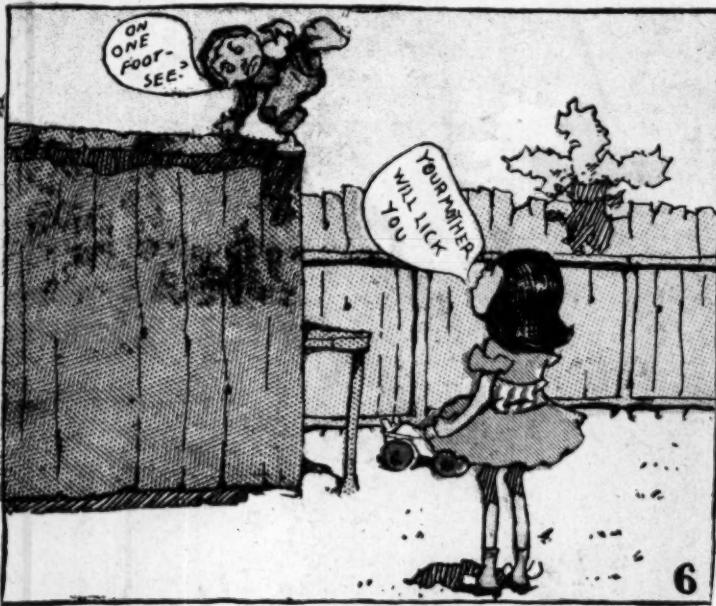
3-BUT FINDS IT A HARD TASK.



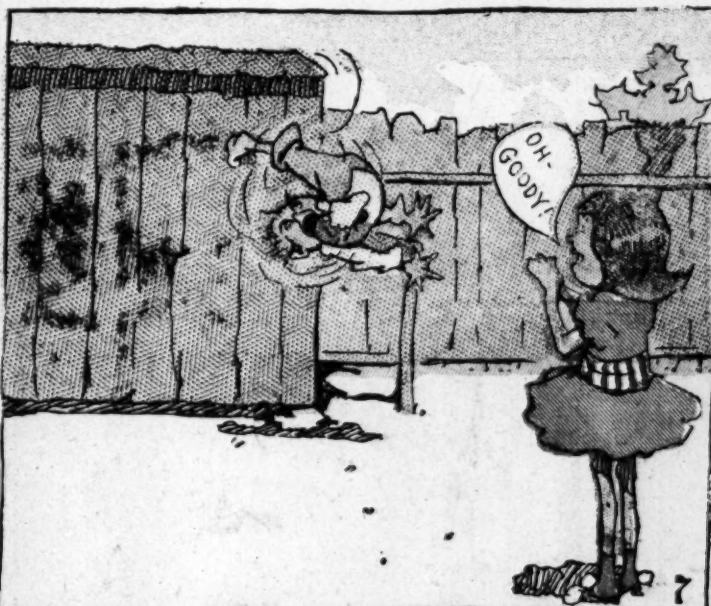
4-NOTHING DAUNTED, HE PROPOSES ANOTHER STUNT.



5-AND STILL ANOTHER. AND STILL



6-ANOTHER STRENUOUS ONE, WITH THIS-



7-RESULT. WHICH PLEASES HER,



8-BUT DOES NOT WIN HER HEART.

## WHY CHARLEY DID NOT GET THE WATER LILY.



"NOW, SWEETHEART," MURMURED CHARLEY BOLD, "YOU WISH THAT WATER LILY?" "HE THINKS HE'LL GET IT," SAID THE FISH "I KIND OF WONDER WILL HE!"



2-"SEE, I HAVE PLUCKED IT," CHARLEY CRIED. "BUT, OH, THE FISH HAS GRABBED IT. THE STEM WITHIN HIS CLOSING JAWS. HE'S GOT. HE'S SLYLY NABBED IT."

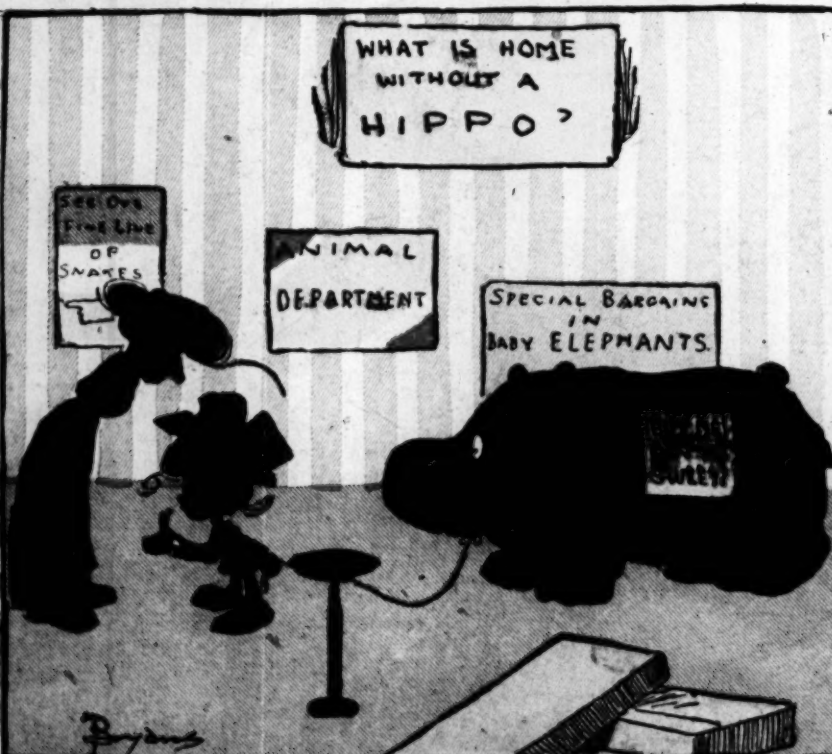


3-ONE PULL AND CHARLEY O'ER THE SIDE IS HUSTLED IN A MINUTE, AND IF THAT WATER WERE PUT SOUP POOR CHARLEY WOULD BE IN IT.

## SOME DEPARTMENT STORE SILHOUETTES.



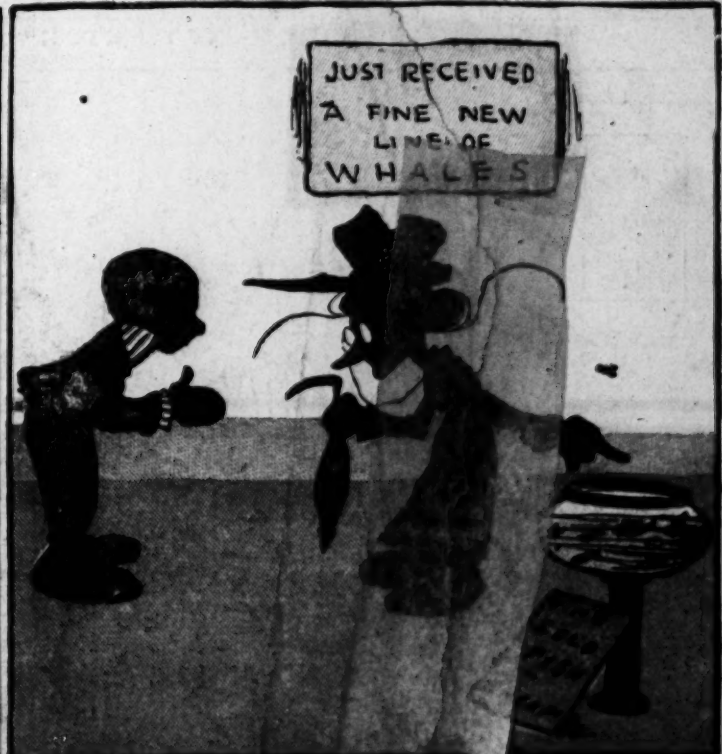
"LOOK HERE, SIR! THIS IS IT OF YOU BIT MY HUSBAND. NEVER MIND, MADAME! DAMAGED WE'LL TAKE HIM



"WELL?" "MAMMA SAYS THIS HIPPOPOTAMUS SHE BOUGHT YESTERDAY IS TOO BIG FOR THE FLAT, AND WILL YOU PLEASE EXCHANGE IT FOR A CAN OF SALMON AND A TACK-HAMMER?"



CUSTOMER-YES, YOU CAN WRAP UP THE SAFE AND I'LL TAKE IT WITH ME. BUT YOU CAN SEND THE PAPER OF PINS!



"I SAY, YOUNG MAN, BE THESE HERE GOLD FISH REAL OR ONLY PLAYED?"